

BANK MANAGER IS ASSASSINATED HERE; ONE SLAYER TAKEN

Chang Sze-chen, Head of
Bank of Communica-
tions, Victim

MURDER MYSTERY Cause of Crime Not Clear; One of the Killers Escapes

Mr. Chang Sze-chen, manager of
the Bank of Communications and
one of Shanghai's wealthy Chinese,
was murdered yesterday afternoon
while getting into his carriage on the
Great Western Road in front of his
home. Two men made the attack,
firing ten shots at the banker. One
of the shots struck Mr. Chang in the
loin and he died shortly after reach-
ing Shantung Road hospital.

One of the assassins was captured
by a French police constable. The
other escaped. The prisoner was
taken to the French Central Station
where he refused to make any state-
ment, even saying that he would not
divulge his name.

The cause of the murder is a
mystery. It is said that the banker
took no part in politics and that no
reason for his assassination would be
found in the recent revolutionary
activities. It is admitted that there
may be a political angle to the act,
because the powerful bank of which
Mr. Chang was local manager is
practically controlled by Liang Shih-
yi, who is President Yuan Shih-kai's
right hand man, and leader of the
Cantonese party in Peking. The Bank
of Communications was therefore
one of the strongest supporters of the
monarchy movement. It is thought
more likely that the assassination was
planned by a private enemy.

Motive is Mystery
"We have no idea what was behind
the murder," a member of Mr. Chang's
household said last night. "We did
not know of any enemies."

Mr. Chang's home is in the Wu
Ching Li alleyway off the Great
Western Road. The latter road is
the dividing line between the French
Concession and the International
settlement. At 3.30 o'clock yester-
day afternoon the banker came out
of his home and started to get into
his carriage which had been waiting
at the curb to take him to his office.
As he appeared, two men who had
been loitering nearby, stepped for-
ward. Both drew revolvers and
began firing. Mr. Chang turned to
escape and one of the bullets struck
him from behind. He fell to the
pavement. A Chinese constable of
the French concession who had been
attracted by the firing, ran forward.
He attempted to take both the men,
but while he was securing one, the
other broke loose and escaped.

The wounded banker was hurried
to the Shantung Road hospital but
died shortly afterward. The prisoner
stoutly refused to give any reason
for the assassination.

Apprentice to Manager
Mr. Chang was a Chekiang man.
He was about 50 years of age. His
life had been spent in the banking
business. From a position as ap-
prentice, he worked upward until he
became manager of a branch of the
second greatest Chinese bank. When
the local branch of the bank was
opened six years ago, Mr. Chang was
appointed as its manager.

To those who knew the banker it
is difficult to give a reason for the
assassination. His friends say that he
was too intent on his business to mix
in politics and that he was not known
to have the hatred of any man. Last
year the banker joined the Shanghai
Y. M. C. A. and this year he renewed
his membership. He leaves a son who
is a student at Boone College,
Wuchang.

CABLE INTERRUPTION

The Commercial Pacific Cable
Company announce that their cable
is interrupted between Shanghai and
Manila.

The Weather

Mist or fog. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was 51.8
and the minimum 47.3; the figures
for the corresponding day last year
being respectively 49.4 and 27.6.

British Consul Intervenes With Rebels to Save Life Of Prefect of Amichow

Passports from New Yunnan Tutuh Demanded of All At
Frontier; Tsai Ao's Army Off to Szechuen Border

Route's Pacific Service to The China Press

Haiphong, January 7.—Since the
1st of this month, Tang Chi-yao, the
Chiangchun, has taken the title of
Tutuh of Yunnan and used a new
seal, on which is engraved: "The
Military Governor-General of Yun-
nan," discarding the old seal.
General Ho, who was Taotai at
Mengtze under the old Empire and
who is a fervent revolutionist, is
again Taotai at Mengtze and many
people are accepting him.

On December 27, at the railway
station, the Prefect of Amichow, who
was fleeing, was arrested by the
Taotai of Hokow and taken to Yun-
nanfu, where he was very nearly
shot, but was saved by the interven-
tion of the British Consul. No
Chinese can cross the frontier at
Hokow without a passport from the
Tutuh at Yunnanfu.

All is quiet. The soldiers have left
for the Szechuen frontier and
General Tsai Ao will shortly take
command.

Kwelyang, January 7.—A joint
consortium by the Chiangchun and
Civil Governor has been established
over mails and telegrams to and
from Yunnan. The authorities hope
to persuade the Northern and Yun-
nan troops not to enter Kweichow, in
order to avoid disturbances in the
province. Many rumors are circulat-
ing, but the city is quiet.

A meeting of the gentry and others
appointed three of the gentry to go
to Yunnan, to dissuade the rebels
sending troops into Kweichow. The
delegates leave tomorrow.

A local newspaper states, that the
Central Government has agreed to the
request made by Kweichow not to
send troops into the province.

Would Hasten Coronation of Asiatic Lloyd

Peking, January 8.—In yesterday's
meeting of the Lifayuan, a bill was
submitted by Na Yen-tu, Prince of
Inner Mongolia, requesting the
Government that the enthronement
of Yuan Shih-kai should take place be-
fore Chinese New Year and that a day
should be fixed immediately. Prince
Pu Lun, Chairman of the Lifayuan,
thereupon appointed Liang Shih-yi to
draft a petition to the Government
accordingly.

In the same meeting, Liang Shih-yi

Persia's Death Roll 335; 166 Were Saved

Norwegian Ship Sunk; Two Men
Drowned; Vienna Hasn't
Information Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The official
figures regarding the loss of life
through the torpedoing of the s.s.
Persia are: Saved 166, drowned 335.

The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof
Nansen has been sunk and two of the
crew drowned.

Washington, January 7.—The Ameri-
can Ambassador at Vienna says that,
up to Tuesday night, Austria was
without information concerning the
sinking of the P. and O. s.s. Persia.

New York, January 6.—The Italian
liner Giuseppe Verdi has arrived with
two 4-inch naval guns mounted at the
stern. It is probable that the Govern-
ment will request that the guns be
dismounted before the ship leaves
American waters.

Zurich Selling Off German Securities

Exchange Falls on Bourse To
92, Lowest Figure It Has
Yet Reached

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, January 6.—On the Bourse,
German exchange is quoted at 92,
the lowest it has yet reached.
Frantic selling of German securities
is going on. Normally, the German
Mark equals 11.7488 pence and the
Swiss Franc 9.513 pence.

impeached Liu Hsien-shi, Military
Commissioner of Kweichow for having
sent seditious telegrams to the
provincial administrations, illegally
proposing to them to reconsider the
decision about the form of state. The
house decided to inform all provincial
authorities in this sense.

According to the Government
Gazette, the budget for the first year
Hung-hsien will balance with
\$471,946,710 as revenue and \$471,519,536
as expenditure.

Sino-Japanese Relations

According to a Tokio despatch to
the Eastern News Agency (Japan-
ese), some of the Japanese business-
men who have travelled in China
argue that it is necessary to promote
the Sino-Japanese friendship by re-
cognising the monarchy. But this
view is not accepted by any intelli-
gent person in Japan.

It is understood that the Japanese
Government is quite willing to re-
cognise the Monarchy if it is oppor-
tune to do so. Friendly relations
between China and Japan in
existence at present and in the
future and the present question of
recognition have nothing to do
with it and the diplomatic affairs
relating to the recognition of the
monarchy are quite a separate prob-
lem from such a general question
as mere friendship between the two
nations.

The same agency declares in a
Peking despatch that about 2,000
men of the troops under General Siu
Tsung-hao, the Military Com-
missioner of Chungking, who are
stationed at Jungming in Hsichowfu
in Szechuen have joined the forces
of Independent Yunnan and the
Government of Yunnan has placed
them under the Command of General
Huang Yu-cheng, the Commander of
the 1st Brigade of Kweichow.

The Tokio correspondent of the
Shanghai Nippo wires that the
Russian Mission under Grand Duke
Michailovich is expected to land at
Kobe on the 11th by the Japanese
cruiser specially sent to Vladivostok
and reach Tokio on January 12.
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan
will personally welcome the Grand
Duke at the Central Railway Station
of Tokio on his arrival on the 12th.

Entente to Release Consuls at Salonica

Greek Government Declares It-
self Satisfied; Guards For
Consulates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—A telegram
from Athens states that the Entente
Ministers have informed the Greek
Government that the enemy Consuls
arrested at Salonica will be set free.
The Greek Government has declared
itself satisfied.

Salonica, December 31.—Mixed
guards have been placed before the
German, Austrian, Bulgarian and
Turkish consulates here.

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
For Europe, via Suez:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 9
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos, Jan. 19

Mails to Arrive:
The French mail of December 12
is due at Hongkong on January 10,
and here on January 14. Left Saigon
on January 8 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.
The English mail of November 27
is due here on January 11. Left Hong-
kong on January 8, per P. and O.
s.s. Nellore.

The French mail of December 26
is due at Hongkong on January 24,
and here on January 27. Left Port
Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s.
Andre Lebon (maiden trip).
The Canadian mail of January 1
is due at Yokohama on January 15
and here on January 20. Left Van-
couver on January 1, per R.M. s.s.
Empress of Japan.

COMPULSION HAS VOTE OF 4-1, FIRST READING; LABOR PARTY IS SPLIT

Minority Made Up of 60 Irish,
34 Liberals, 11 Laborites;
O'Brienites Abstain

GENERAL ELECTION RUMORS

If Situation Strained, Asquith
Won't Hesitate To Appeal
To Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The House of
Commons has passed the first read-
ing of the Compulsory Military Ser-
vice Bill by 403 votes to 105.

The figures of the minority vote
against the Compulsory Bill were 60
Nationalists, 34 Liberals and 11
Laborites. Mr. A. Henderson and Mr.
George Roberts and Mr. W. Brace
did not vote.

The Liberals included Mr. John
Burns and Sir A. Mond, Bart. The
Labor party was divided, while the
O'Brienites abstained from voting.
When the announcement of the
division was read, there were loud
cheers from the Members in khaki,
who waved their handkerchiefs. Mr.
Asquith, while walking down the
floor of the House, received an ovation.

There is some talk in political
circles of the possibility of a general
election, owing to the vote passed at
the Labor Congress. It is stated
that, if the situation became strained;
the Premier would not hesitate to go
to the country, in order to strengthen
the Government. If this happened,
it is stated that provision would be
made for voters at the front to
record their votes.

Labor Quits Government

The Labor party has decided to
withdraw from the Coalition Govern-
ment. Hence the resignations of
Messrs. A. Henderson, W. Brace and
George Roberts, although they are
supporters of the Compulsory Mil-
itary Service Bill.

The majority of the Labor mem-
bers of the House and the National
Labor Executive have decided to
oppose the Compulsory Bill, in
view of the decision of the Labor
Congress. Mr. A. Henderson, inter-
viewed, said that he did not
intend to resign his seat. He would
have resigned had the Labor Congress
required him to oppose the Bill,
which he would continue to support.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Herbert Samuel said that he was
convinced of the necessity of the
Bill by the cold logic of facts. A
million men must and could be
spared. He was convinced that the
war was only to be won by hard
fighting.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labor M.P. for
Blackfriars, said that he knew there
was a strong feeling in his constitu-
ency against the Bill, but he was
going to risk voting for it. He had
returned that day after a month in
France, in the course of which he
had visited the lines from end to
end.

The men in the trenches, four days
and nights at a stretch, were making
cheerful but terrible sacrifices. The
least they could do was to see that
all young men living at home in
comfort did their share.

'Never More United'

Mr. A. J. Balfour said that never
had a debate on a controversial
subject shown more fundamental
unity of feeling, genuine patriotism
and determination to do what was
best. That night's division might do
harm abroad, but any impartial
listener to the whole debate would be
convinced that never had a more
united front been shown in any
country, in circumstances of great
stress, with regard to the great
policy they were pursuing and would
pursue to an absolutely successful
issue.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to criti-
cisms on the conduct of the war, said
that it must be remembered that
Great Britain had to consult her
allies regarding every step, hence the
apparent hesitation with which the
Government was sometimes charged.
If they treated their allies as Ger-
many treated hers, the task would
be simpler, but, fortunately, that was
not the kind of relations prevailing
between the Entente Powers, thus
responsibility for the direction of
affairs was not divided.

It is announced that the group
system will be reopened on Monday
for married as well as single men
and it is hoped that a large number
of volunteers will come forward.

The French press shows warm
appreciation of the adoption of the
principle of compulsion by Great
Britain.

Constantine—'A Fox Among Lions'



This striking picture shows King Constantine of Greece, who is making
desperate efforts to preserve his country's neutrality in the face of the
heated situation in the Balkans.

In an eloquent plea to the United States through the press, King Con-
stantine announced his intention to preserve the neutrality of Greece at all
costs. He said the Greeks themselves did not want war, but were content to
stand aside from the struggle which has engulfed all the Balkan countries
but Rumania and Greece. He is trying to save his country from becoming
a second Belgium. "We are like a fox among lions" he said in a recent
interview.

STOPFORD WENT SLOW BECAUSE GUNS LACKING

Understood Success Depended
On Forestalling Turks But
Was Overborne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 7.—General Sir Ian
Hamilton's despatch concerning the
situation at Suvla on the morning of
August 8th, the landing having taken
place on the night of the 6th, says that,
General Sir F. W. Stopford, recollect-
ing the vast issues which hung upon
his success in forestalling the enemy,
urged his divisional commanders to
push on, as, otherwise, all the
advantages of the surprise landing
must be nullified, but the divisional
commanders believed themselves un-
able to move, owing to the exhaustion
of their men and the want of water.
These objections overbore General
Stopford's resolution, but it was lack
of artillery support which finally
decided him to acquiesce in the policy
of going slow.

General Sir Ian Hamilton here
observes that, when landing on hostile
shores, the infantry must advance and
seize a suitable position to cover the
landing and to provide artillery
positions for the main thrust, with the
aid of the floating batteries alone.

Then follows the passage: "Driving
power was required, even a certain
ruthlessness, to brush aside pleas for a
respite for the tired troops. The one
fatal error was inertia and inertia
prevailed."

Iron and Steel Trades In Britain Joining Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—A committee
has been appointed to draft a scheme
for an amalgamation of the trade
unions of workers in the iron and
steel trades.

5,500,000 GERMANS OUT ON THE BATTLE LINES

Times Estimates 2,000,000 In
West, 1,000,000 in East, Rest
On Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The military
correspondent of the Times esti-
mates that there are 2,000,000 Ger-
mans on the western front, 1,000,000
on the eastern front and 2,500,000
on lines of communication, in
garrisons, etc. Germany, between
May and October, must find herself
unable to maintain the strength of
her effectives and, therefore, she is
bound before then to force a decision
on one or other front.

The writer submits, tentatively, the
conclusion that the defeat of Russia
may still be the center of German
strategy. If Marshal von Macken-
sen's troops, which hitherto have
been destined to support the Turks
in Syria and elsewhere, have been
rushed back to stem General
Ivanoff's attack in Galicia, then the
Teuton-Turkish attack on Egypt is
likely to lose the best season for
operations, or to be launched minus
the German troops.

RECORD VICTORIA CROP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, January 7.—Mr.
Hagelthorn, the Commissioner of
Public Works, states that the wheat
yield in Victoria will probably be
between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000
bushels, surpassing all estimates.

Name Sir H. Samuel As Home Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—It is reported
that Sir Herbert Samuel will succeed
Sir John Simon as Secretary of State
for Home Affairs.

TSAR'S BATTALIONS TAKE CHARTORIISK; CAPTURE HEIGHTS

Late Garrison Counter-At-
tacks But Cannot Re-
conquer Town

A MIGHTY BATTLE

Anticipate German Offens-
ive Involving Fighting
Line of 800 Miles

TO FAVOR RUSSIA

Opponents Would Leave
Formidable Defences And
Safe Winter Quarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 7.—The Russians
have captured Chartorisk and also
some heights two versts westward.
Counter-attacks with a view to re-
capturing the town have failed.

North-east of Czernowitz, the
Austrians made a gas attack and
then an infantry attack, but were
driven back to their trenches.

An earlier official communique
stated: We occupied the cemetery
at Chartorisk and established our-
selves in the captured portions of the
enemy's positions north-east of
Czernowitz.

Russian military experts think that
the Germans may attempt an offens-
ive between Pinsk and Smorgon, in
retaliation for the present Russian
offensive. This would be to the
advantage of Russia, because the
Germans would have to leave behind
their formidable defences and
safe winter quarters. Such a move-
ment would mean a battle on an un-
precedented scale, namely, along an
eight hundred mile front.

Peking, January 5.—The following
official communique from Petrograd,
dated January 3, has been handed to
Reuter's Agency by the Russian
Legation:—In the region of Char-
torisk and on the Upper Styra, we
repulsed, with heavy losses to the
enemy, their attempts to approach
our trenches.

Northward of Czernowitz, the ac-
tion is being fought with the former
fierceness. Our units, in spite of
numerous enemy counter-attacks,
are undoubtedly advancing. The
enemy are suffering great losses. We
have captured a further sixteen
officers and 766 men.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast
region of the Black Sea, during the
night of January 1, the Turks at-
tempted to approach our positions,
but were repulsed by our fire.

In Persia, in the direction of
Hamadan, south-westward of the
town of Assad-Abad, we attacked a
detachment of Persian gendarmes,
five hundred strong. We killed
several tens of these rebels and took
some prisoners.

On January 1, the units of our
detachment in Hamadan saluted,
with due ceremony, the British flag
when it was hoisted over the British
Consulate.

British Submarine, Losing Its Bearings, Founders Off Texel

Entire Crew of Thirty-Three
Rescued By Dutch
Cruiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The Ad-
miralty announces that a British
submarine sank off the Texel, yester-
day. The entire crew of thirty-three
were rescued and brought to the
Helder by the Dutch cruiser Noord
Brabant.

Amsterdam, January 7.—Dutch
correspondents learn from the crew
of the British submarine which sank
off the Texel that she lost her bear-
ings, ran on the Haagsgrond and
sprang a leak. The blue-jackets are
now in naval barracks.

BUENZ SENTENCED TO U. S. FEDERAL PRISON WITH HIS THREE AIDS

Hamburg-American Line Conspirators Get Year To Year And A Half Terms

FINES ARE NOT IMPOSED

'No Odor of Money In This Case' Says Judge; Released on Bail

New York, December 3.—Verdict: "Guilty, as charged, in both indictments."

Offense: Obtaining clearance for twelve ships to coal and provision the German fleet by means of false shippers' manifests; causing customs officials to make and transmit to the Department of Commerce false manifests.

Penalty: Two years in the Federal prison or \$10,000 fine, or both.

Those Convicted:

Dr. Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States; former German Consul General in New York.

George Koetter, engineering superintendent; citizen of Germany, nine years resident in New York.

Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent; citizen of Germany, twenty years resident in New York.

Joseph Poeppinghaus, First Officer of Hamburg-American liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who was sent as supercargo of the supply ship Berwind; a citizen of Germany, seven years in the Hamburg-American service.

Jarvis Out Seven Hours

The Hamburg-American Line—a corporation.

Charged by Judge Howe to give the defendants the benefit of presumed innocence and to bear in mind that their criminal intent must be established, the jury reached its verdict after seven hours' absence from the court room.

The case went to the jury at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon; there was an hour for dinner between 6 and 7; at 9:40 the general discussion was concluded, two partly dissenting jurors

were swung into line, and at 9:50 the only ballot was taken.

Word was sent immediately to Judge Howe, waiting in chambers. A messenger hurried across Broadway to the office of one of Dr. Buenz's attorneys, in the Woolworth Building, where the aged defendant had gone to rest.

Dr. Buenz Had Air of Confidence

The seventy-two-year-old veteran of Germany's consular and diplomatic service appeared, with his co-defendants, at 10 o'clock. His massive head was thrown back and, although he walked painfully with a stick his knees crippled by rheumatism, there was the air of supreme confidence about him and his group of friends. Defendants and counsel were assured in their own minds that seven hours' delay meant, at first a disagreement; then, when word came that the jury had agreed, acquittal was all the defense could think was in store.

The court room was bare except for attorneys, reporters and less than a dozen friends of the defendants. The crowd that had listened to the day's oratorical efforts had dwindled at dinner time, and the evening assemblage had departed in belief that the jury would fail to reach a verdict.

George W. Palmer, the foreman, answered the inquiry of Clerk William H. Leary, "Are you agreed?" As the foreman said, "We are," Dr. Buenz leaned forward in his high, cushioned chair.

Blood rushed to his face and he sank back as the foreman's unexpected announcement came: "We find all of the defendants guilty as charged."

Poling the jury followed. William Travers Jerome, advising Messrs. Rand, Gans and Sandford, did not catch the affirmative answer of Juror No. 8. His challenge caused the defendants to grasp at this possibility of a hope, but it faded; the jurors were as one.

Freed For the Night On Bail

Before the jury was dismissed Howard Gans served notice that the defense had motions to present. These were put over to 10:30 this morning, and the four defendants were discharged for the night on their existing bail bonds of \$5,000 cash.

The defense will move to set aside the verdict as being contrary to the law and the evidence. This motion being denied, they will ask for an arrest of judgment pending appeal on various grounds, including alleged faults in the indictments.

The two indictments, which were consolidated in the trial, charge in substance:

"1. Obtaining clearance for the

twelve supply ships chartered by the Hamburg-American Line officials, by filing with American customs collectors false manifests of ships and cargoes.

"2. Causing customs collectors to make false statistics and to transmit such false information to the Department of Commerce. The indictments having been consolidated, the double penalty otherwise possible will not be inflicted."

Dr. Buenz would make no comment on the verdict. During the trial he has refused even to speak to reporters outside the court.

Supercargo Is Little Affected.

Poeppinghaus, whose acquittal was expected by many because he was a mere employee of the company detailed as supercargo of one ship, was the only defendant who would say a word. The verdict seemed to weigh less heavily on him than on any of the others, who are men double his years. Poeppinghaus has been smiling throughout the proceedings of the past week, and his counsel explained in court that during the trial he had become the father of a baby girl.

"I don't care; this isn't the last word," said Poeppinghaus, with a grin, when asked what he thought of the result.

For the prosecution Assistant United States Attorney Wood expressed the Government's point of view this way:

"The verdict means that the laws of the United States must be observed by all the belligerent powers, and that if its laws are violated by any of them, and the Government finds it out, they will be prosecuted."

Rand Enlabeled 'Patriotism'

The closing address of William Rand Jr. for the defense was a eulogy of the German patriotism of Dr. Buenz and his co-defendants. If it was a violation of international law to coal and provision warships from neutral ports, said Mr. Rand, the hardship would fall equally upon the United States and all great powers, which would require coaling stations in all corners of the earth.

For justification of the deceptive manifests, Mr. Rand declared, Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila was supplied by boats cleared by the British Consul from Hongkong under manifests showing cargoes of scrap iron bound for a Chinese port.

Assistant United States Attorney Rogers B. Wood summed up with a denunciation of the motives of the defendants. Their avowed ignorance of manifest regulations be denounced as lies, and their patriotism a whimpering kind that sought by deceit to elude the consequences of their service to Germany.

The question of breach of neutrality, said Mr. Wood, did not enter into the case. It was the damage the defendants had done in bringing under suspicion every manifest and clearance issued by the United States.

Answer for Nation, Says Wood

Appealing finally to the jurors, Mr. Wood said:

"Come back with a message to every nation now at war. Lie if you will to your enemies, but you shall not make the United States an indorser of your lies."

"Come back with this message to the people of the United States. The laws passed by Congress must be obeyed and must be respected."

"Come back with this message to your waiting fellow citizens. That we twelve men, chosen from among you, are big enough and brave enough and honest enough to bring in a verdict of guilty when the evidence justifies the verdict."

Judge Howe's charge went at great length into the theory of conspiracy and the question of intent of the conspirators. It was lawful for them to ship coal and provisions to the German fleet, although liable to capture and confiscation. Three questions, the court charged, must be considered: Did the defendants enter into a conspiracy to defraud the United States? Did they have a criminal intent? Did at least one of them commit any act to make effective the objects of the conspiracy?

One or more of four frauds must be proved to justify a verdict of guilty: It would constitute a fraud against the United States to procure clearance by making an intentionally false manifest regarding cargo or destination; to procure clearance by falsely stating the destination of a ship, either in a foreign port or a point on the high seas; to cause a Collector of the Port to make a false record, and to cause a Collector to make a false report.

The jury was instructed that at least two of the defendants must be found guilty to make legal a conviction.

Convicted Men Sentenced

New York, December 3.—The sentencing by Judge Howe yesterday of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line officials, convicted Thursday of conspiracy to defraud the United States, followed a vain appeal in their behalf to officials of the Department of Justice at Washington.

William Travers Jerome, Howard S. Gans and Charles S. Haight sought to have the convicted men fined only. The attorneys' mission failed, and in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court Judge Howe yesterday morning entered judgment as follows:

Dr. Karl Buenz, former member of the German diplomatic service and present managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, was sentenced to serve one year and six months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent of the line, was sentenced to serve one year and six months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Joseph Poeppinghaus, supercargo of the steamer Berwind, one of the supply ships sent out by the conspirators, was sentenced to one year

and one day's imprisonment at Atlanta.

Line Is Fined \$1, No Costs.

The Hamburg-American Line, as a corporation, was fined \$1, no assessment of costs being laid against any of the defendants.

"The less odor of money there is in this case the better," said Judge Howe.

The four sentenced men were released under \$10,000 bail, each, and counsel for them moved at once toward appeals from the judgment that will carry the case through the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In making their final fight for Dr. Buenz and the others, Messrs. Jerome, Gans and Haight consulted with United States Attorney Marshall early Friday and then hastened to Washington, where they asked Assistant United States Attorney Warren to intercede in the behalf of the defendants. They also made an effort to see Secretary of State Lansing to place before him a plea that the men be saved from a prison sentence.

Mr. Warren sent the attorneys back to Mr. Marshall. Shortly before the prisoners were arraigned the attorneys returned to this city and were in the court room when Judge Howe pronounced sentence.

Judge Howe Passes Sentence

Yesterday morning's proceedings were brief. William Rand Jr., at the opening of court, made the usual formal motions for a new trial, for setting aside of the verdict and for the arrest of judgment. Judge Howe denied the motions, and United States Attorney Marshall said:

"It is now my painful duty to move for the imposition of sentence. It seems to me that the punishment should be substantial, not so much because of its effect upon these defendants here, as that it may serve as a warning to others."

"Is there anything to be said on behalf of the defendants?" asked Judge Howe.

"I can only repeat," said Mr. Rand, "what I have already said, that none of these defendants had any thought or purpose of infringing upon the laws of the United States. I desire to add an expression of their sorrow that there was this consequence of their activities."

"In behalf of Dr. Buenz I desire to remind you that the whole plan of which these four stand accused was his, and that the others merely carried out his orders. He alone is to blame and is ready to suffer therefor alone."

Punishment Dealt Out

"The defendants, Buenz, Koetter and Hachmeister," said Judge Howe, when Mr. Rand had ended, are sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment each in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., without the payment of the costs of prosecution. The defendant Poeppinghaus is sentenced to one year and one day's imprisonment at the same place, without payment of costs. I do not think he participated in the conspiracy, and then, too, his actions were largely directed by the passing of the others.

"There was no evidence that the corporation—the Hamburg-American Line—did anything in the conspiracy except what was done by the three individual defendants, and quite likely Dr. Buenz was the only person participating in the conspiracy who had the power to bind the corporation."

"The corporation could not conspire, think, agree or act except as it did so through him, and as he is to be punished for all he did in the conspiracy I am not inclined to impose much punishment on the corporation in these circumstances, although in the eye of the law it is guilty of the offense charged. Then, too, the less odor of money there is in this case the better. This is another reason that leads me to take his view regarding the corporation. Therefore it is sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 without costs of prosecution."

Buenz Is Not Well

"The physical condition of Dr. Buenz is said to be poor and he is certainly far advanced in years. However, the case is to go to the Court of Appeals, and possibly to the Supreme Court, and if the judgment should be affirmed in the higher courts, and if it should appear that the imprisonment imposed would be a peril to him, the Executive Department of the Government should take such action as will be just in view of his condition at that time, and this court should see to it that the Department of Justice gives such attention and makes such recommendations in this regard as will bring about such action."

Dr. Buenz listened with a frown to Judge Howe's comments on his age, seeming to resent the implication that because of his years and his health he should be regarded as an object of consideration. The others heard their fate with composure, and when they had been admitted again to bail, which was furnished by a surety company, they left the Federal Building with their counsel.

"This is war," said W. T. Jerome of counsel as he left, "it is the first skirmish that we have lost."

Buenz Not Depressed

Dr. Buenz was in notably better spirits when he came to court yesterday morning than he had been at any other time during the trial. His face was less drawn, less deeply lined, and he clasped a deputy marshal on the shoulder when the latter took his coat and hat to the Judges' chambers. Coats and hats are not safe in the Federal Building, and Judge Rudkin, while sitting in the court where Judge Howe is now, was a victim a few days ago.

"My only regret," said Dr. Buenz as he went into the court room, "is that the American people may think I wilfully violated the laws of the United States in this matter. I am prepared for any sentence the court may impose upon me."

Dr. Buenz looks upon his long service for his Government with pride, and that he should have been brought to trial on a criminal charge in a city where he was once stationed as a Consul-General of his Empire has been the thing that has weighed most heavily upon him. He regards his seventy-two years as the lightest of his burdens, and he seemed really hurt when Judge Howe made reference to them.

The audience that attended the passing of sentence was the smallest the case has yet attracted. The Marshal's office had prepared for a very different situation, believing that the demand of the United States for the recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attache of the German Embassy, whose name recurred through the testimony taken, would attract a real crowd.

Germans Lose Entire Poison-Gas Outfit

French Gunners Locate It At Navarin and Blow It Up; Destroy Reservoirs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 7.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening stated: We successfully bombarded the enemy's defences at Steenstraete, Hetas and Boesinghe. The station at Bois Leeuxaumont was shelled as a train was passing through it.

An entire poison-gas installation was destroyed by gun-fire north of Navarin farm, several reservoirs being blown up.

London, January 7.—A communiqué from General Sir Douglas Haig states that, in addition to the air-raid on Douai, another bombing raid was carried out on the 5th, by thirteen machines, against a stores depot at Lesmar.

A German patrol was dispersed north of the Somme. Artillery activity was confined to eastward of Armentieres and Ypres.

Yesterday morning, the enemy made a bombing attack which was supported by artillery about the Armentieres-Lille railway, but were driven off. Our artillery, today, bombarded various points of the enemy lines, damaging some of their trenches considerably.

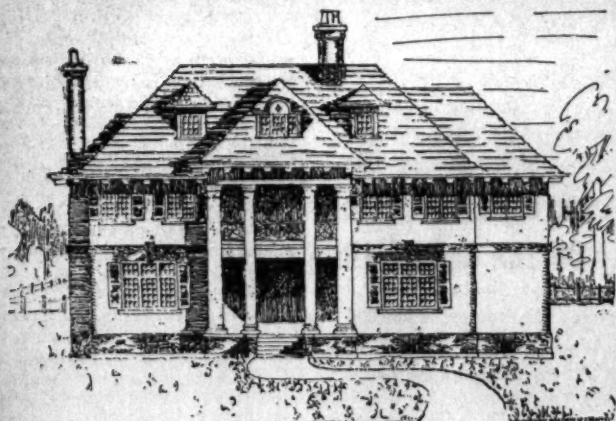
MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Nearly Everybody Heard It But Police Can't Locate Damage

An explosion that was heard all over and around Shanghai occurred about 9:30 o'clock last night. It was followed by several smaller reports. All efforts to discover the cause had failed up to a late hour. Attention naturally turned toward the Kiangnan Arsenal. Telephone messages established the fact that that historic stronghold was still intact.

"We have sent out cavalry scouts to see if we can locate the trouble," an official said.

Scores of messages came to the Central Police station asking about the explosion. None of the fire or police stations could throw any light on the subject. The nearest approach to a clue was brought in by a Chinese constable who was at a dinner in a house in Chinese territory toward the Chapel district. He said that the concussion was so strong there that bits of plaster fell from the ceiling. Neither the French police nor those of the Chinese City could explain the mystery.



41, RUE MASSENET

Taels 4,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

THIS BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

has three spacious rooms on the ground floor, opening South on to a broad veranda. Two large bedrooms have adjoining tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets connected with a septic tank. A third bedroom or sitting room forms a comfortable and attractive arrangement.

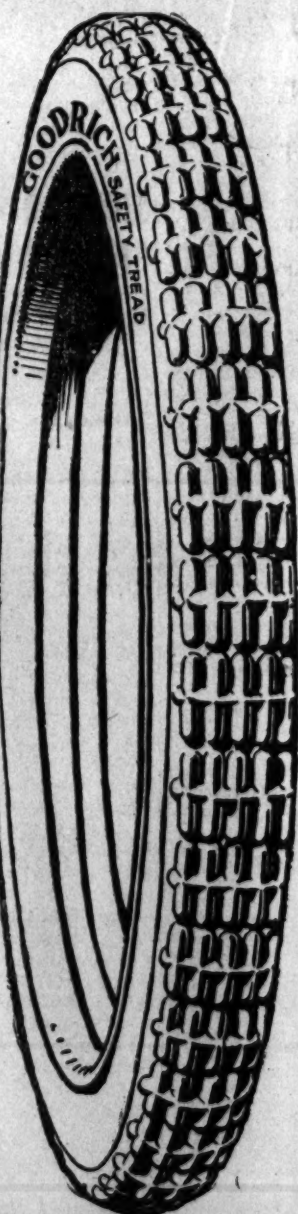
The Kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

Open for Inspection.

The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.

The locality is the best, and healthiest in Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.



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Is our Vulcanizing Department, under an expert Foreigner sent us by the Factory, ready at all times to see that your tyres give you satisfaction.

This is very important to you.

If there is the slightest indication of defect, we will make it good at once, while if, on the other hand, your tyre is damaged through ordinary wear, we will repair it efficiently at a moderate cost.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tyres are Obtainable at all Garages, or from the Distributors,

OLIVIER IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

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Who's Going to the Philippines Carnival?

*In the Land of Perpetual Sunshine,
Aptly termed—"The Riviera of the Orient."*

Forget for a while the bleak winds and leaden skies of Shanghai, and visit Manila—
"THE CITY OF MERRIMENT."

THE CARNIVAL

Opens February 5

Closes February 14

EIGHT DAYS OF UNINTERRUPTED FESTIVITIES!

The Director-General has just paid a special visit to the United States, and has arranged for all the latest attractions, which have proved so popular in America.

The people of the Islands have spared no expense in arranging for the entertainment of their guests, and extend a most cordial welcome to the people of Shanghai.

You will receive a royal welcome in Manila and any part of the Islands

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS—

Art. Smith, the World's Greatest
Aviator, direct from the California Fair—Motor
Polo, Parades, Athletic Sports, Aquatic Sports, Open-Air
Dancing, Fireworks, Balls, Battle of Flowers,
Motoring, and other attractions too numerous to mention.

From Manila visits may be paid to many of the adjacent places of interest. There are hundreds of miles of auto roads, which surpass anything of that nature in the world, winding through the most magnificent scenery.

This is the most delightful time of year in which to visit Manila—the nights are cool and the days are not too warm.

MANILA ITSELF

apart from the Carnival, is well worthy of a visit. Many quaint and interesting parts of the old city still remain in close juxtaposition to the modern city created by the genius of the Americans. It is worth while to view the wonders performed by the American Government of the Islands. Some of the best Clubs in the Orient are to be found in Manila, and visitors to the Carnival will have the entree to the majority of these.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

have been made for the magnificent 22,000 ton T.K.K. steamship

TENYO MARU

to call at Shanghai on February 1st

from whence she will sail

DIRECT TO MANILA

and afterwards return, via Hongkong, to Shanghai

ROUND TRIP P.100.00

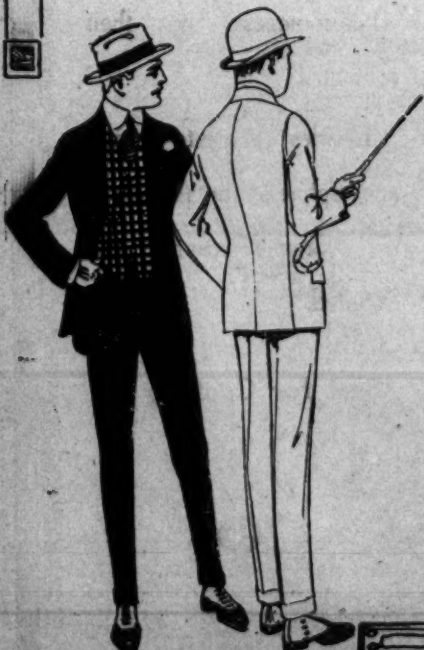
SINGLE TRIP P.66.00

*Book your passage early, as accommodation is limited. Application must be made to the American Trading Co.,
Agents for The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.*

THE MANILA HOTEL

is the most attractive hostelry in the Orient, and the rates will be found most reasonable.

Every facility will be extended to Carnival guests, especially those from Shanghai. Chinese servants may be taken, and the passage of baggage through the Customs will be facilitated.



Smiles from the Mixed Court



A Word to the Wise

Here is a bit of good advice which THE CHINA PRESS furnishes free to the thieves of Shanghai. They would do well to paste the same in the crown of their knavish hats and study in their leisure. The motto is an adaptation of an old model which has proved effective on children and runs:

"Thieves should be seen as little as possible and heard not at all."

Had Soong Ah-sz recognized this great truth he might be pleasantly saturating himself in a tea shop instead of watching the rain through the bars of the local prison. Soong stole a watch from the pocket of a fat old merchant who had just enveloped a 30 course meal and was in a state of coma. The watch was worth—well, there was where the trouble came up.

Soong took the watch to a pawnbroker to see how much he could get on it. The pawnbroker cocked an artful eye at the ragged garments of Soong and surmised that he and the watch had not come together honestly. So he said.



"It is a very poor watch. It is a Japanese make and therefore runs without regard to the true passage of time. Though I am doing myself an injury to say so, I will give you \$2, small money, for the thing."

"I want \$5," declared Soong raising his voice. "I am a poor man with four wives and eight children to support. I must have five."

"Two," said the pawnbroker, yawning.

"Five," yelled Soong, getting angry.

As the evil spirits would have it, a Chinese constable ambled by the door at this time. The loud voice attracted him and he entered. Constables are always butting in where they aren't wanted. The officer demanded an explanation for all the racket. The pawnbroker explained, but Soong seemed strangely subdued and looked yearningly toward the door. The finish was that when the officer demanded where he got the watch he became all snarled up in his story and the truth of the theft finally came out. He was arrested and taken to the Mixed Court. "Nine months," said the assessor, who has a watch of his own.

That Was a Crime Too
Next call the case of Yeu Kung-sung. It is charged that he was in possession of certain pieces of counterfeit money, to wit, 3 (three) ten cent pieces, the same being made of brass, contrary to

Capt. von Papen Courteous as He Goes



CAPT.
FRANZ
VON PAPAN.

Capt. Franz von Papen in his office.

New York, December 6.—Capt. von Papen, the German military attache at Washington, whose recall has been asked by the United States Government is treating the newspaper men and photographers with a rare courtesy. When asked to pose for his photograph, he readily complied with the request.

On the other hand Capt. Boy-Ed, the naval attache whose recall has also been asked refuses himself to all callers.

the laws, peace and dignity of the republic (optional: empire) of China.

"Yes," admitted the prisoner. "I had the coins in my possession."

The fact that they had been found in his pocket might have been an inducement toward this confession.

"But," he continued, "I did not try to pass them and therefore I should not be punished."

"Where did you get the coins?" asked the Assessor.

"Why," said Yeu, brightening, "I won them at gambling. I was playing with some rascals in Chihli Road. They are very dangerous men and this will be a lesson to me. Hereafter I gamble only with gentlemen—like myself."

"You won the coins gambling?" asked the assessor.

"Yes, master," said Yeu.

"That too is an offense," said the court, "You are fined \$3 for gambling."

You paid and walked out of the room with a dazed look on his face.

News and Notes of U. S. Asiatic Fleet

Manila, December 29.—December twenty-third, the Commander-in-Chief transferred his flag to the U. S. S. Brooklyn with appropriate ceremonies. As the four starred flag of Admiral Winterhalter was hoisted down from the Saratoga a long silk homeward-bound pennant was broke in its place. Admiral Winterhalter's flag has flown over the Saratoga since July Ninth, 1915.

On the Twenty-first the Wilmington arrived from Hongkong after a rough trip. The Wilmington is commanded by Lieutenant R. R. Mann.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Border who has been in China on board duty for several months arrived at Manila on the Wilmington.

The U. S. S. Galveston, Commander

E. S. Kellogg, arrived on the Twenty-second from Shanghai, China.

Assistant Surgeon N. R. Sullivan arrived on the Galveston and reported for duty on board the Saratoga. Assistant Surgeon Sullivan left the Saratoga at Yokohama, Japan and proceeded to Shanghai, China where he appeared before an examining board for promotion to the next higher grade, that of Passed Assistant Surgeon.

December Twenty-second the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Monadnock.

Pay Clerk W. E. Todd has been detached from duty at Cavite and ordered to duty in the pay office at Olongapo.

The Commander-in-Chief's inspection of the submarines was completed on the Twenty-fourth.

The Monterey arrived at Manila on the evening of the Twenty-fourth.

The Twenty-sixth the Saratoga left Manila for Olongapo where she will dock preparatory for her voyage to the United States.

The basket ball team of the American Legation Guard, Peking, China, met and defeated a team representing the Student Interpreters of the American Legation on December Eleventh.

Mrs. Kellogg, wife of Commander Kellogg, and Mrs. Treadwell, wife of Lieutenant Treadwell, have arrived at Manila from Shanghai.

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THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. Inc.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.



Sullivan's Fine Candies for that Sea Voyage!

Give your departing friends
a box of our best. It will
be appreciated.

No. 11, Nanking Road.



RIGHT AWAY FOR HEALTH

thanks to the

SOAP AND SAFEGUARD

LIFEBUOY SOAP

Lifebuo Soap is Mother's friend—the Children's safeguard. It adds real pleasure to the Bath and Toilet, and to Home Cleaning—it provides positive protection against the germs and microbes of disease.

Give Lifebuo Soap a trial to-day for the sake of your health—for the sake of your home—for the sake of your children. Be sure they use it. Lifebuo Soap has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

MORE THAN SOAP
YET COSTS NO MORE

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

TSINGTAO BEER

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

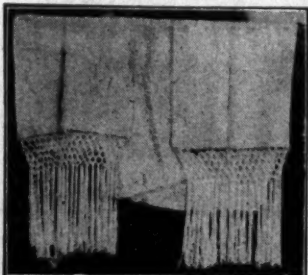
4, Foochow Road.

Telephone 16.

			A Case	Allowance for empty bottles returned.	Nett
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	\$10.00	\$1.20	\$8.80
do.	72	Pints	10.50	1.80	8.70
Export Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited, 4B, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,
Cream & White.

CHENG TU SCARF.

(The Marco Polo Scarf).

Made of beautiful Crepe de Chine. It is elegant, refined and clean. A better present you could not choose. It's a gift she'll never refuse.

Price Prepaid: \$3.75.

Postage & duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.



A Happy New Year

R. N.

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WHY are the doctors so busy? are the hospitals so full?

BECAUSE people will not be careful about
their food, more especially the milk supply.

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Is Absolutely Pure

The sleek, healthy cows
that give the milk from
which Carnation Cream
is made, drink clear, pure,
sparkling waters from the
mountains of the North
Pacific Coast.



The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents.

Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

Best for the Table

In its Purity There's Safety

Best for Cooking

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

The Biggest Sale With The Biggest Reductions

COMMENCES TOMORROW, MONDAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK

The difficulty of getting Supplies makes no difference.
Nothing is held back—everything is reduced.

Don't delay, come early and secure some of the
many splendid half price bargains.

Big Bargains in Ladies' Stockings

194 pairs of ribbed Cashmere Hose, Strong and Warm, 2 pairs for \$1.60

104 pairs of superior all wool stockings, spliced feet. 2 pairs for \$2.25

Children's Stockings Are All Reduced

SILK HOSE

78 pairs of black silk stockings with fine lisle tops, all sizes.

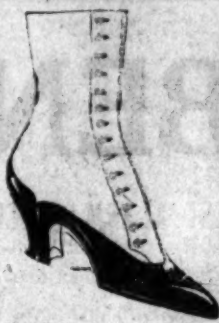
To Clear \$1.10 pair

97 pairs of our best quality Llama wool stockings, all sizes. SALE PRICE

\$1.60 pair



Sensational Sale in the Shoe Department



All Children's boots and shoes are reduced

Regal Shoes, 29 pairs of Ladies' patent Calf ankle strap shoes, \$11.50

\$7.50

Glance Pumps, 38 Pairs of black glaze ankle strap shoes \$7.50

\$4.50

Calf Pumps, 19 pairs of black Calf pumps Cuban heels, \$5.50

\$3.50

Buckle Shoes, 47 pairs of patent Calf buckle shoes, all sizes, \$5.50

\$2.75

Lace Boots, 40 pairs black and Tan lace boots, good shapes, \$7.00

\$3.50

Lace Boots, 39 pairs black Calf lace boots, a splendid bargain, all sizes \$6.50

\$3.75

"Queen Quality" 19 pairs one bar patent shoes Cuban heel, \$11.50

\$5.00

Tan Oxfords, 25 pairs Tan Glaze Oxfords good shape and fitting \$4.50

\$1.50

Useful Savings on Ladies' New Gloves

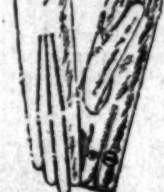
293 pairs of our famous Josephine Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colours.

To clear \$2.25 pair

137 pairs of heavy Brown Suede Gloves, 2 dome, good fitting.

Sale Price \$2.00 pair

89 pairs of Black Cashmere Gloves suede finish. To go at \$1.00 pair



Knitted Gloves

270 pairs of ladies' knitted Wool Gloves, White and Colours.

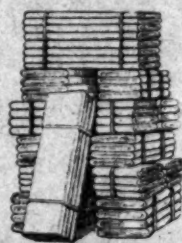
To clear 80 cts. pair

89 pairs of Cashmere Gauntlet Gloves, lined fur, black, brown and grey.

To clear \$1.25 pair

All children's gloves are reduced

Useful Reductions on Household Goods



75 pairs White and Ecru Lace Curtains 2 1/2 yards. To clear \$2.15 pair

200 yards White Frilled Curtain Canvas 40 cts. yard

370 yards Cream Ceylon Flannel, 28 inches. SALE PRICE 65 cts. yard

430 yards Striped Cellanett 29 inches. SALE PRICE 35 cts. yard

150 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 20 by 30, To clear 75 cts. each

White Honeycomb Quilts, 56 by 72,

a big bargain \$2.25 each

White Marcella Quilts, 64 by 90,

strong and durable \$4.10 each

Frilled Pillow Cases, well made,

20 by 30 at 90 cts. each

White Turkish Bath Sheets, 40 by

70, very strong \$1.35 each

Embroidery Tea Cloths, 30 by

30, always useful \$1.35 each

Sateen covered wadded quilts, 64

4, very warm \$5.90 each

Glazed Chintz, in floral design,

very cheap 75 cts. yard

Fringed Turkish Towels, 15 by

34, a big bargain \$3.20 doz.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 18

by 40, good value \$5.40 doz.

All Wool Fringed Travelling Rugs,

64 by 80 \$4.00 each

Attractive Bargains in Men's Wear

23 Fawn Pegamoid Waterproofs, all sizes \$16.50 Now \$13.50

47 Strong Union Cover Umbrellas \$2.75 To Clear 2.25

75 Knitted Silk Ties, all colours at 3 for 1.00

40 pairs warm Flannel Pyjamas \$7.00 To Clear 5.50

19 pairs Wool Coat Sweaters, White \$8.50 Sale Price 6.00



Hemstitched White Lawn Hand-

kerchiefs \$2.50 Now \$2.00 doz.

Boys Jersey Suits in White and

Colours \$1.75 To Clear \$2.00 each

Knitted wool coats, good shapes,

all sizes \$5.50 Now \$4.00 each

The well known Wayloo garter, all

Colours at 40 cts. pair

Linen Collars, four fold, 2 1/2 inch,

Comfortable Sale \$2.50 doz.

Ribbed Golf Hose, with Fancy

Turnover top, Sale \$1.00 pair

Silk Half Hose in the most

Popular Colours \$2.00 Now \$1.00 pair

Men's Overcoats, warm tweeds,

double breasted \$16.50 \$12.50

DON'T MISS THESE

THEY ARE ALL HALF PRICE

White Muslin Cushion Cases \$2.00 now \$1.00

Coloured Afternoon Tea Cloths \$3.50 now \$1.75

Woollen Curtain Holders \$1.65 now 65 cts.

Harness Muslin, 68 inch \$1.00 now 50 cts.

Coloured Cushion Cases \$3.50 now \$1.75

Coloured Sideboard Cloths \$1.75 now 90 cts.

AND THERE ARE MANY OTHERS

EXTRAORDINARY GLOVE OFFER

Ladies' Real Mocha
Gloves, Brown and
Grey, all sizes,

Usually \$3.00

\$2.00

SPECIAL GLOVE BARGAIN

Ladies' White Kid
Gloves, 3 Offer,
all sizes.

A special offer

\$1.25

DO YOU REQUIRE SHIRTS?

IF SO, READ THIS

180 Striped Tunic Shirts \$3.00 To clear \$1.50

87 Superior Quality Tunic Shirts \$3.50 now \$1.25

Winterdown Singlets, Very Warm \$2.50 Sale \$2.00

Wide End Silk Ties, Good Designs 3 for \$1.00

"Triumph" Trouser Press, Always

Useful \$6.50 now \$5.75

Black Cashmere half hose To clear 50 cts. pair

Ladies' White Hem-
stitched Handkerchiefs,
soft finish

To Clear

\$1.00

doz.

Ladies' Black Glaze
Oxford Shoes, fancy
tops. All sizes,

Usually \$6.50

\$1.50

pair.

Stylish Furs at Never Before Prices

12 only. Squirrel Ties, \$10.50 To Clear at \$5.75

8 only. Squirrel Muffs, \$10, Reduced To 5.50

24 Marmot Stoles, Lined Satin, \$6.50 Now 2.75

13 Marmot Muffs, good shape To Clear 2.25

8 Smoke Foxeline Stoles, \$7.50 To Clear 3.75

11 Smoke Foxeline Muffs, \$7.75 Sale Price 3.75

18 Black Foxeline Stoles, \$10.75 Reduced To 5.50

7 Black Foxeline Muffs, \$14.00 To Clear 7.50



Coney Seal

Stoles, smart
shapes, lined
satin.

To Clear \$6.50

Real Sable

Set, handsome
fur and muff,
a wonderful
bargain.

Now only \$75.00

Plush Sets

Very useful,
good quality,
well made
jet black.

To Clear \$9.00

Smart Tweed Coats For

\$3.70

6 only, London made tweed coats, good shape,
useful dark shades.

STARTLING CORSET OFFER

250 Pairs of American Corsets, including such well known
makes as W.B., Erect Form, and C.B., usual price \$2.50 to 9.50

all at

50 cts.

LADIES' SKIRTS AWAY BELOW COST

18 only, Tailor made fancy tweed walking skirts, various sizes
and fittings. These sold formerly from \$8.50 to \$12.00 each.

all at

\$1.75

Pretty Lace Blouses For

\$1.50

12 only, dainty white Lace Blouses, good fitting,
for present wear

White Muslin Em-
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LIFE IN ITALY AS IT IS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

National Spirit Ready for the
Sacrifices Imposed By
Struggle

QUALITIES OF ITALIAN RACE

Harvest Gathered Without Dif-
ficulty—Women Ready
For Work

Rome, October 28.—I have been through a great part of Italy in these last months. I have direct and personal information of all the provinces, except the Veneto, and the cities of the Adriatic coast. The period of uncertainty in economic and social life common to every country at the beginning of a great war has passed away everywhere. The national spirit is ready for the sacrifices which a great war imposes for a longer or shorter time; certainly it is not depressed by the news of the dead upon the battle-fields, by the sight of the wounded returning from the front, or by the new higher cost of living.

I do not believe that war alone can miraculously create new souls in nations. Certain writers, who have transformed themselves into chroniclers of the war, have often spoken of a new soul in France and in Belgium, ever since the time when those countries were first enveloped in the whirlwind of war. I believe this is a literature of dilettanti, who search after fine phrases, even in the midst of the thunder of guns and cannons. According to these writers, the soul of France was corrupt before the war, but is now idealistic and almost ascetic; the soul of Belgium was wholly mercantile, and now is entirely heroic. I believe these exaggerations create in the various nations a state of mind which renders them incapable of reaping the advantages of victory, when the hour comes. Moreover, these writers, through a love of antithesis, permit themselves affirmations contrary to historic truth.

Italy's Response

In Italy, similar things have been said and written, in these last three months. Did the nation respond ardently to the cry of the ideal? Did the people bear such great sacrifices with resignation and a certain sense of light-heartedness? Did the army resist against the secular enemy, a living wall, not to be overthrown? And now the new soul of Italy sprang into being according to the pen of certain imaginative writers—not many, however, nor those among the best.

The present war has given Italy the opportunity of showing some of her virtues more clearly and immediately: qualities which her race and her long history have produced in her, and not one moment in the life of this race alone. A country which has seen centuries of good and evil fortune pass over her could not be overcome by fear, disorder, and revolution in the first impetus of the great war. She must necessarily have been able to find her rule of life in this exceptional period, since she had already found so many ways before, and had known how to coordinate them into many hours of dominion and of servitude. She must have known how to follow, with ardor and joy, a national ideal and a universal ideal of justice, since, in recent times, she had given her generous blood to those same ideals.

In the midst of mobilization, in the summer, in spite of various classes having been recalled, the harvest was gathered in without great difficulty, and was generally abundant; when the men were wanting, the women were ready to work, those wonderful Italian peasant-women, prodigal of children, and desirous of taking the place of their husbands in all the labors of the field. The Valley of Aosta, scantily populated, has given all its valid men to the Alpini; the women have reaped, threshed, and garnered the grain; they have attended to the vintage, and now are digging and ploughing the earth.

All the bathing stations on the

Mediterranean, and the mountain places in the Abruzzi, Tuscany, and part of Lombardy and Piedmont have been more frequented than last year, at the beginning of the European war. This proves that even the middle classes look forward confidently to the future. At Courmayeur, in northern Piedmont, I found the hotels full, whereas they were almost empty last year, when our war had not yet begun. The traffic on the railways has become almost normal again.

Scenes at Italian Fairs

In this late autumn, there are very characteristic fairs, all though Italy, almost daily, and according to ancient custom they are so distributed that it is possible for buyers and sellers to take part in all of them successively. I was at Piacenza a month ago, on one of these market-days. The city lies within the zone of war, and is therefore crowded with soldiers; it is a station of military concentration. Ordinarily, in the hours when the soldiers are free, the streets are full of them. On that day, among the crowd of peasants, of small and large landowners, and of merchants come from a distance, there were few soldiers to be seen. The market was prosperous and noisy, all kinds of animals and products of the earth were being bought and sold. The townspeople said that now all markets of that region are equally thronged and abundant.

The same thing was confirmed by thousands of persons come from all parts of Emilia, from Lombardy and Romagna, to buy and sell. I asked of an officer the reason of the almost complete absence of soldiers from the streets and squares when the market was going on. He answered: "Yesterday a kind of watchword was passed along among these young fellows, themselves the sons of peasants or of small rural proprietors. They said to one another, 'Tomorrow, these people are to do their business here; let us leave them alone, and let them have the whole place to themselves. And so they all went off into the suburbs.'"

The day before yesterday I was at Bibbiena, a little Tuscan city, outside the zone of war; which even now recalls vaguely the gay spirit of Cardinal Bibbiena, who, in the time of Leo X, tried to emulate the Aretine Maecenas. A fair was going on, the crowd was enormous, and business lively. All the Casentino was there, and even people from the near Romagna, and from the regions of Chianti and the Val d'Arno, which produce the good, ruby-colored wine.

Manufacturing Industries Revived

The great manufacturing industries, mechanical, metallurgical and naval, have been revived; partly because of

their inherent strength, and the indomitable spirit of enterprise, which has inspired the great Italian industries, in the first difficult years of their existence; and partly, and perhaps most of all, because the work of providing the army with woolen and linen manufactures, shoes, etc., has in some measure taken the place, temporarily, of the ordinary internal markets, which have diminished in number, but will resume their activity after the war. This work, and consequently a certain average of well-being, has been equitably distributed, even among the little provincial cities. The great mechanical, metallurgical industry, opportunely transformed, has been fed by the need for ammunition. This industry was gradually prepared and transformed during the period of Italian neutrality.

A part of the ammunition with which Italy was armed for the war was made in the country. The lesson learned by the others was useful to us. Our General Staff set to work in time. Of course, the work of this great industry is now intensified. The transformation of the machinery, which has been one of the great difficulties of those nations taken unawares and unprovided by the war, was made by us during the time of peace. Now, work is being energetically pushed in Piedmont, in Lombardy, in a part of the Veneto, in Liguria, and in the great naval docks of southern Italy. I saw many large factories closed at the beginning of the European war, and this year, I found them open working for this purpose. This new industrial organization is spreading everywhere, and wherever it is possible to produce ammunition it is produced. At Bagin di Lucca, a little village of Tuscany, famous for its baths, as its name indicates, at the turn of a river, where there was an unused mill, I found a little manufactory of ammunition, hidden in the folds of the valley, far from the noise of the town, jealous of the secrets, even though modest, of its productions.

It is not only this great necessity of war which has fed the great industries. I have already said that the spirit of Italian industrial initiative also greatly contributed to this, as soon as certain large manufacturers recovered from the shock caused by the lack of coal. At first, some of the great factories of Biella, in Piedmont, where much cloth is manufactured, were closed, in expectation of better times. Then, as soon as they were sure of having coal, all those which could do without the prime materials imported from Germany reopened at once, and all those which had been obliged to substitute our own productions did so gradually, and reopened a little later.

Where Falling Off Is Noticed

It is easy to understand that I am not speaking at present of the whole great complex economical and financial problem of Italy; but only of a few momentary manifestations of it, which

indicate that the disability produced by the war is, at present, tolerable to most Italians. Who could deny that exports have diminished enormously in comparison with imports? Or that the benefits of emigration have also diminished? Or that foreigners no longer come to travel in Italy? There are classes of people greatly injured by this, and the economy of the State suffers sensibly accordingly. The proof of this is the exceptionally high exchange. The State, and private individuals who are obliged to make payments abroad—for example, in America—often have had to pay one hundred and twenty-five francs for every hundred francs of Italian money; that is the cost of imported articles has increased almost a fourth part with us.

In the long run, this want of equilibrium in public economy would make itself felt intolerably. In private economy also, and might overturn the present state of things, which is

bearable. Moreover, the increase of taxation, to which the Government has already resorted in order to meet the interest of the debts caused by the war, would bring its influence to bear on the national life, which it at present reorganizes on a base in part ephemeral and conventional. In that case, the universal goodwill and the spirit of sacrifice of the Italian people might prove inefficacious.

But the care of these things must be left, for the present, to the statesmen. Certainly, their effect is not sufficiently visible to justify pre-occupation.

The winter in Italy will be harsh and difficult, but endurable, and the spirit of sacrifice in the people is great, spontaneous, and resisting. The members of the Government must adopt and coordinate, as far as is possible, provisions adapted to prevent the present state of things from becoming worse. Their responsibility is not to be envied.

MICHELE RUCIARDI.

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MILLIONS IN COPPER SOLD GERMANS IN N.Y.

Teuton Firms Place Orders for 200,000,000 Pounds in American Market

FOR DELIVERY AFTER WAR
Will Take One-fifth of Country's Annual Production To Fill Contracts

New York, November 30.—Orders for copper, aggregating something like 200,000,000 pounds, nearly one-fifth of the annual production in the United States, have been placed by German representatives with copper concerns in this country, according to information obtained from an authoritative source yesterday by The Times. Numbers of inquiries have been received by copper producers, and many large orders have actually been filled and paid for. Where the contracts have been filled, the metal has been placed in storage, and under the agreement is to be shipped to Germany immediately after the war. Copper was quoted yesterday at 20 cents a pound. The copper destined to go to Germany thus has a value of \$40,000,000.

The huge purchases of copper, according to one of the best authorities on the copper situation, clearly indicate two things—first, that Germany expects a cessation of hostilities in the near future, and second, that the German supply of copper is about exhausted, as has been shown recently by the seizure of copper wherever it could be found in the German Empire. The copper roof is being taken from the imperial castle at Donaueschingen, to be converted into war munitions. This is not the first imperial residence from which the copper had been taken to supply German guns. Even the German Emperor's palace in Berlin was searched last September for the now precious war metal, as was the cathedral at Bremen.

The total production of copper in Germany in 1913 was 55,776,380 pounds, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey. Consequently the amount of copper Germany has bought or is seeking to purchase in the United States is nearly four times as great as the yearly output in Germany. That the German orders and contemplated purchases will take a large part of a year's production of copper in the United States is made plain by figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, giving the amount of copper produced during 1914 in this country as 555,031 tons, or 1,110,062,000 pounds. The United States exceeds all other countries in the amount of red metal produced. In the summer of 1914, preceding the beginning of the war, Germany placed many orders for copper with American producers. These contracts aggregated about 100,000,000 pounds, and the price paid was between 13 and 14 cents. The great bulk of these contracts was not filled when the war started, and the result is an enormous amount of copper metal was put in storage for shipment to Germany as soon as the opportunity afforded.

Some of the ablest men in the financial district have wondered why some one never foresaw in these earlier German copper purchases that the Kaiser's Government was making gigantic preparations for war. They say it all seems clear to them now, because it is generally understood that the bulk of the copper contracts placed by foreign countries in the United States was destined to reach Germany ultimately. Persons informed on the subject say Germany actually obtained copper through the assistance of her arch-enemy, when the metal was shipped from American ports to England and trans-shipped to Germany just before the war. That Germany obtained copper through Italy was the accusation made by Great Britain when copper shipments from America to Italy were interrupted by the British order declaring the metal to be contraband, before Italy joined the Allies.

The price on which the most recent contracts have been based is about half that which the German Government has been paying to German housewives for their copper

500,000 Army in India by Spring, Say Turks

Rome, December 8.—According to advices from Constantinople all the German efforts are now being directed toward the organization of a great Turco-German army against India.

The German project comprises the formation of an army of 500,000 of whom 400,000 will be Turks and 100,000 Germans, under the command of Field Marshal von der Goltz and officered exclusively by Germans.

The expedition will start in the Spring, preceded by a large Turkish advance guard, which is now en route to Bagdad.

German headquarters has abandoned its idea of an expedition against Egypt in order to concentrate its entire activity in Asia. The Bulgarian army is expected to look after the Balkan lines of communication and insure supplies for the Germans in Asia.

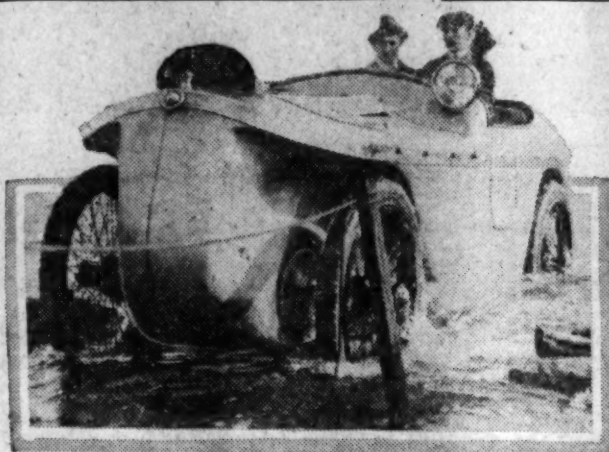
Turco-German circles reckon with certainty upon Greece and Rumania.

Large supplies of German coal have arrived at Constantinople, but British submarines command the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles Straits. A number of transports carrying coal have already been destroyed. The German submarines in the Black Sea have been recalled to Constantinople to chase the British.—N. Y. American and London Daily Telegraph.

kettles and other kitchen utensils, as indicated by recent cable messages. For metal seized in the empire 40 and 50 cents a pound has been paid.

When The Times undertook to ascertain the names of the concerns with which contracts have been placed as well as the names of the German purchasers and the amounts of the contracts, some of the leading authorities on copper seemed surprised to hear that proposals as well as contracts had been made by German representatives for such an enormous amount of copper metal. Few would make any estimate of the amount of this metal which Germany and Austria-Hungary may be expected to buy from America, but they thought it was only logical to assume that the demand from Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan countries would be good because of the very serious curtailment of their supplies.

Hydro Automobile Makes High Speed on Land and Sea



The picture shows the hydro-auto, the latest type land-and-water conveyance during a try out. On account of the finding of the exact "metric-center," scientists say, the craft bids fair to be a success. In its trials it showed considerable speed as an automobile on land, and attained between 30 and 40 miles an hour in the water. As the picture shows, it is fitted with both wheels and propellers, and needs no change of mechanism in coming from the water to the land or vice versa.

CHINESE CORNER THE MARKET IN ANTIMONY

Urgent Demand from Japan, Russia, America, and United Kingdom

One of the most remarkable commercial romances of the war is revealed in the prosaic pages of a consular report just issued by the Foreign Office from the pen of Mr. Consul V. L. Savage, whose district covers the populous Chinese province of Hunan, says the Straits Times recently. He states that the first few months of the war were notable, so far as his district is concerned, for the fact that the world at large suddenly awoke to the fact "that it was dependent upon the Chinese province of Hunan for its supplies of antimony, and that the world had to pay Hunan's prices for it."

"It may be remarked, incidentally, that the enormous profits realized by the native mine owners and refiners of antimony were in no way shared by the people in general, or the Government of China. Before the war the value of antimony regulus on the London market was about £25 per

ton. It has long been assessed by the Chinese Customs, for the purpose of export duty, at about £10 per ton. It has now risen to over £100 per ton, but the assessment rate has remained the same. As the Customs figures for the total value of the trade are based on their own valuations, it will be seen how wide a gap may lie between statistics and reality.

"Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe the export of antimony had proceeded on normal lines. The whole output of the pure metal, as refined by the Hua Ch'ang Company of Changsha, which enjoyed a monopoly of the manufacture of regulus in this province, was controlled and marketed in London by a British concern under a time contract. Temporary banking difficulties having arisen with the war, the Chinese refiners of the metal seized the opportunity to denounce the contract.

"Soon afterwards market quotations for standard metals were stopped in the United Kingdom, and the export of antimony prohibited. Owing to the use made of it for the manufacture of munitions if war it was declared to be contraband, and its transport by land or sea closely watched and restricted. The area within which it was produced in France was invaded by the Germans and thus cut off from the world at

large, as was also the output from Austria-Hungary. The Bolivian and Mexican mines having closed down, only two or three minor sources of direct production remained as possible competitors to the one important producing area left, that is to say, the Chinese province of Hunan.

"From both foreign and Chinese sources of information the real state of affairs soon became known to all the Chinese interested in the trade, and when an urgent demand arose in Japan, Russia, America, and the United Kingdom, the Chinese seized their opportunity, held up supplies for a time, and cornered the market.

"While the price of regulus on the London market at the time of the outbreak of the war was about £25 per ton, by the beginning of December it had risen locally to over £52 per ton f.o.b. Hankow, and by the end of the year it must have been between £60 and £70 per ton. At the same time, the price of crude had increased considerably in proportion to that of regulus.

"As regard prices, the pace was set by the New York market owing to a shortage of stocks in the United States. Locally the buyers who were ready on the spot with their money obtained most of the metal. Here Japanese dealers scored, being able to snap up incoming supplies of crude ore, while British and other European buyers were trying to arrange terms with local agents by telegraph.

"The output of the Hua Ch'ang Company's refinery averaged in 1914 a little over 200 tons a month, but the plant has been extended, and the Hua Ch'ang Company now have their own office in New York."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 8, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.85
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch.
 Bar Silver per tael 1865
 Copper Cash per tael 1865
 Sovereigns:
 buying rate @ 2-6 1/2 Tls. 7.77
 Exch. @ 73.1-Mex. \$ 10.63
 Peking Bar 396
 Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 26 1/2 d.
 Bank rate of discount: 5%
 Market rate of discount: 5%
 \$ m.s. %
 4 m.s. %
 6 m.s. %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 27.81
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.78 1/2
 Consols 103

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London T.T. 2-6 1/2
 London Demand 2-6 1/2
 India T.T. 192
 Paris T.T. 353
 Shanghai Demand 353 1/2
 Hamburg T.T. 11
 Hamburg Demand 61
 New York T.T. 61 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 76
 Japan T.T. 82 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 140 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates
 London 4 m.s. Cds. 2-7 1/2
 London 4 m.s. Docy. 2-8
 London 6 m.s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
 London 6 m.s. Docy. 2-9 1/2
 Paris 4 m.s. 371 1/2
 Hamburg 4 m.s. 64 1/2
 New York 4 m.s. 64 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY
 Hk. Tls. 1-France 3.92
 " 1-Marks 2.34
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.48
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 2.14
 " 1-Rupiah 2.28
 " 1-Mex. \$ 1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations
 On Germany—
 Tel. Transfers 263 nom.
 Demand 263 1/2
 Bank Drafts, 4 m.s. 265
 Credits, 4 m.s.
 Docy. Bills, 4 m.s. 308 1/2
 Docy. Bills, 6 m.s. 311 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates
 Rates of Exchange
 Bank of China
 (Shanghai Branch)
 Mexican Dollars, 72.85
 Chinese Dollars, 72.85
 On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2
 On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
 On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Nanchang, Demand, 74 1/2
 On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2
 On Amoy, Demand, 73
 On Swatow, Demand, 99 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88 1/2
 January 8, 1916.

U. K. METAL MARKET
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 7.—Following are today's metal market prices:—
 Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. 87 10 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 114 0 0
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 32 5 0
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1/2%) 0 0 14
 Standard Tin (Cash) 173 10 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months) 174 0 0

Commercial Cables
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 7.—Following are today's rates and prices:—
 Cheques on London at Paris Frs. 27.86
 T.T. on London at New York \$ 4.78 1/2
 Bar Silver Spot 26 1/2 d.
 Egyptian Cotton Brown, 10s. 65d.
 Sindh and Bengal Cotton, 8s. 15d.
 Mid-American Cotton 8s. 22d.
 Plantation Rubber 4s. 0 1/2 d.
 Indian Tea 8 1/2 d.
 Ceylon Tea 8 1/2 d.

PERMATA PAYS 15 p.c.
 Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that at their meeting yesterday the directors decided to recommend that the balance at credit of profit and loss account for the year ended October 31, 1915, be dealt with as follows:—
 Tls.
 To pay a dividend of 15% on the issued capital 33,987.75
 To write off Development 8,037.53
 To place to Reserve for Equalization of Dividends 22,000.00
 To carry forward to the new account 4,666.91
 Tls. 68,692.19

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Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been a strong upward movement in prices during the week, which is likely to continue. The scales have now fallen from the Chinese eyes, and the more them demand the more forcibly is it brought home to them that there is a real scarcity of supplies, which will, this time, not be relieved by the customary amount of spring arrivals of goods. The Chinese dealer class as a whole have almost bare order books, having been always far in the wake of the rising tide values in producing countries, and more recently, to much engaged in nervous fears regarding their own political affairs to think of much else. They have in fact been "the tail of the buffalo," to use one of their own expressions, that is to say, always at the back of a slow but strong animal, and never able to catch up. With the majority of the usual dealers, orders then eliminated from the spring cargo to arrive, and the probability of only a very moderate percentage of the usual quantity upon Importers' account to come forward, there appears to be nothing to deter a considerable further rise in values as the spring advances, but even then it is questionable whether the racing speed of home prices can be caught up. The Chinese markets have, however, proved over and over again that when it is a case of necessity, there is almost no advance in price that will not be paid.

Exports for the month of November to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:—

Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards 8.6 5.0 18.4
 Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards 8.0 7.0 20.9
 Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards 4.3 5.6 14.4
 Printed Cottons in millions of yards 2.9 2.3

Piece Goods
 Grey Shirtings 8 1/2 lbs.—Market firm with a fair business reported in Pighead at Tls. 3.70, Blue Seven Boys at Tls. 3.55, and Castle at Tls. 3.50. Auctions advanced 2 1/2 to 5 canderees. 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—No private sales to report, but the auction chops sold at decidedly higher rates.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—These weights also continue firm with sales made public in Red Cock at Tls. 4.10, Castle at Tls. 3.90, and Dragon and King at Tls. 3.45. Auctions very firm for all weights. 12 lbs. 36 inch—There is still less life in these than in other greys as far private cloths are concerned, but the auction chops continue firm.

Jenans.—The auction prices show an advance of about one mace a piece on the average.

White Shirtings.—Demand continues fairly brisk, and higher prices all round are being paid readily. Sales made public are in Nine Horses at Tls. 6.40, Blue Stag at Tls. 5.60, Rose No. 2 at Tls. 5.30, No. 3 at Tls. 5.15 No. 4 at Tls. 4.95, Nine Boys at Tls. 5.15, and Blue Large Stag at Tls. 4.15. Prices at auction were strong.

Drills and Sheetings.—In the former a resale of Four Furrots is returned at Tls. 4.70, and in locally made Sheetings we hear of sales in Five Horsehead at Tls. 4.65 and Three Horsehead at Tls. 4.35.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The market continues buoyant and a further substantial rise in all auction prices has to be recorded.

Cotton and Yarn
 Cotton.—Prices for the local staple during the week have eased up somewhat, but at the close, although a quiet tone prevails, the tendency is steady at the lower rates; quotations are: Tunchow Tls. 24.20 to Tls. 23.80, Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.80, Four Chops at Tls. 22.40 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.20 to Tls. 22.00.

The Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter and are as follows: Middling American at 8.12 1/2, Egyptian at 10.50d. and Fine Bengals at 6.10d. per lb.

Indian Yarn.—The market has ruled flat with only a small business to report in the following:—
 No. 12s—200 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 85.50, 100 Bales Fazulbhoy at Tls. 85.25, 100 Bales Herald at Tls. 85.00 and 100 Bales Pabney (Ring) at Tls. 85.00.

Japanese Yarn. These spinings have ruled on the easy side with a moderate business reported as follows:—
 No. 16s—100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 99.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 98.00, 50 Bales Two Woman at Tls. 97.00 and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 98.00.
 No. 20s—100 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 100.00.

Local Yarn.—We have still to report a sluggish market with but very little business made public. Sales are reported in 12s—100 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 89.00, 14s—200 Bales Syre Joss at Tls. 88.00 and 100 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 91 1/2, and in 16s—100 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 92 1/2 and 450 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 97.25.

British-America Assurance Co.
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks
 H. K. & S. B. 825 B.
 Chartered 852
 Russo-Asiatic R. 187 1/2 N.
 Cathay, ordy. 2.35 B.
 Cathay, pref. 6.70

Marine Insurance
 Canton \$425.
 North China Tls. 182 1/2
 Union of Canton \$950 B.
 Yangtze \$270 S.

Fire Insurance
 China Fire \$152 B.
 Hongkong Fire \$402 1/2 S.

Shipping
 Indo-China Pref. Tls. 123 B.
 Indo-China Def. 90s. 7 1/2 d.
 "Shell" Tls. 19 1/2
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 53 B.
 Koochen Tls. 20 B.

Mining
 Kaiping Tls. 12.35 S.
 Oriental Cons. 35s.
 Philippine Tls. 3 S.
 Raub Tls. 3 S.

Docks
 Hongkong Dock 883 B.
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 60 B.
 New Eng. Works Tls. 9 B.

Wharves
 Shanghai Wharf Tls. 93 Sa.
 Hongkong Wharf 877 B.

Lands and Hotels
 Anglo-French Land. Tls. 104 1/2 B.
 China Land Tls. 50 N.
 Shanghai Land Tls. 100 1/2 Sa
 Wei-hai-wei Land Tls. 3.
 Central Stores 80 1/2 B.
 China Realty (ord.) Tls. 60 B.
 China Realty (pref.) Tls. 32 B.

Cotton Mills
 E-wu Pref. Tls. 440 B.
 S. H. Pref. Tls. 111 B.
 International Tls. 72 B.
 International Pref. Tls. 76 B.
 Lao-kung-mow Tls. 71 B.
 Soy Chee Tls. 40 B.
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92 Sa.
 Kung Yik Tls. 14 1/2 B.
 Yangtzepoo Tls. 5 1/2 B.
 Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 111 B.

Industrials
 Anglo-German Br'y. 885 N.
 Butler Bros. Tls. 23 N.
 China Flour Mill Tls. 8 S.
 China Sugar \$125 Sa.
 Green Island \$10.10 Sa.
 Langkat Tls. 35 B.
 Major Bros. Tls. 5.
 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 140 B.

Stores
 Hall & Holtz \$10 B.
 Llewellyn 88 1/2 B.
 Lane, Crawford \$100.
 Montreux 88 1/2 B.
 Watson \$18 B.

Rubbers (Local)
 Alma Tls. 21 B.
 Amherst Tls. 2.10 B.
 Anglo-Java Tls. 18 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 1/2 B.
 N. I. B. Tls. 50 B.
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 23 B.
 Batu Anam 1912 Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Bute Tls. 2.95 S.
 Chemor United Tls. 20 B.
 Chempedak Tls. 5.85 Sa.
 Cheng Tls. 6.10 B.
 Consolidated Tls. 21 B.
 Dowling Tls. 13.90 Sa.
 Gula Kalumpung Tls. 28 Sa.
 Kapala Tls. 15 B.
 Kapayang Tls. 1.90 B.
 Kapanan Tls. 23 1/2 B.
 Karan Tls. 21 Sa.
 Kota Bahroes Tls. 18 B.
 Kroewek Java Tls. 20 1/2 B.
 Padang Tls. 23 S.
 Pengkalen Durian Tls. 16 1/2 Sa.
 Permatas Tls. 8.15 B.
 Repah Tls. 1.80 B.
 Samagaga Tls. 1.62 1/2 B.
 Seekee Tls. 11 1/2 B.
 Semambu Tls. 2.60 S.
 Senawang Tls. 27 B.
 Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 5 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
 S'hai Malay-Pref. Tls. 14 B.
 Shanghai Pahang Tls. 3.45 Sa.
 Sungala Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Sungel Duri Tls. 15 B.
 Sun Manggis Tls. 3.90 B.
 Tanah Merah Tls. 13 S.
 Tebhong Tls. 39 S.
 Uiohri Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Ziangbe Tls. 10 B.

Miscellaneous
 C. I. & E. Lumber Tls. 160 B.
 Cully Dairy Tls. 16 B.
 S'hai Elec. and Ash. Tls. 82 N.
 Shanghai Trans. Tls. 91 1/2 Sa.
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 30 1/2 B.
 Horse Bazaar Tls. 30.
 Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.
 S'hai Telephone Tls. 98.
 S'hai Waterworks Tls. 300.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
 Telephone No. 398

London Rubber Market
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 7.—Following are today's rubber market prices:—
 Plantation First Latex. Spot: 4s. 3d.
 April to June delivery: 4s. 2 1/2 d.
 Tendency of market was irregular; closing steady.
 Last Quotation London, January 6: Spot: 4s. 3d. to 4s. 3 1/2 d.
 April to June delivery: 4s. 2 1/2 d. to 4s. 3d.
 Tendency of market: Firm.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—The market for all descriptions continues very quiet. Steam Filatures.—A few purchases are reported at a small decline in some instances on rates paid a month ago.

Tussah Native.—No. 1 and 2, Tls. 175, 165.
 Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Quiet.
 Gold Flying Flash, 1 and 2, Tls. 290 av.

Export Season 1915-1916
 1915 1916 White Yellow Total
 From 1st June to date 15,523 10,536 26,059
 Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 city Bales
 White Silk, to America in pical Bales

1914-1915 7,012 9,878 16,890
 1913-1914 22,266 18,618 40,884
 White Yellow Total Pical

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk 10,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk 11,070
Settlements for America White Silk 9,006
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 1,500
Yellow Silk 1,500
Viable Supply for season to date 33,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 500

Stock Exchange Transactions
 Shanghai, January 8, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00
 S. and H. Wharf Tls. 93.00
 Trans "B" Tls. 91.50
 Amherst Tls. 2.20
 Bukits Tls. 7.75
 Gulas Tls. 13.90
 Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00
 Kamuntings Tls. 15.00
 Kamuntings Tls. 15.15
 Kapalas Tls. 1.90
 Kota Bahroes Tls. 18.00
 Pengkalans Tls. 16.50
 Permatas Tls. 8.00
 Permatas Tls. 8.15
 Samagagas Tls. 1.62 1/2
 Samagagas Tls. 1.62 1/2
 Seekees Tls. 11.75
 Senawang Tls. 27.00
 Sungel Duri Tls. 18.00
 Taipings Tls. 3.00
 Uiohri Tls. 2.80
 Anglo Javias Tls. 18.50
 Consolidated Tls. 6.10
 Chongs Tls. 5.85
 Butes Tls. 2.25
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.45
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.42 1/2
 Langkats Tls. 3.50
 Sun Manggis Tls. 3.75
 Langkats Tls. 3.50
 Batu Anams Tls. 2.80
 Chems Tls. 2.92 1/2
 Karmans Tls. 21.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions
 Shanghai, January 8, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 Bukits Tls. 7.75 cash
 Senawang Tls. 27.50 cash
 Tebhongs Tls. 38.00 cash
 Kotas Tls. 18.00 cash
 Sungel Duri Tls. 17.75 cash
 Sungel Duri Tls. 18.00
 Ziangbes Tls. 10.00 cash
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 8.50 cash
 Butes Tls. 2.25 cash
 Batu Anams Tls. 2.80 cash
 Anglo Javias Tls. 18.00 cash
 Sun Manggis Tls. 8.00 cash
 Sun Manggis Tls. 8.25 cash
 Java C'dateds Tls. 28.00 cash
 Permatas Tls. 8.00 cash
 Permatas Tls. 8.20 cash
 Amherst Tls. 2.10 cash
 Samagagas Tls. 1.62 1/2 cash
 Chems Tls. 2.90 cash
 Pahangs Tls. 3.40 cash
 Chongs Tls. 5.85 cash
 Semambus Tls. 2.55 cash

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malta Somarag
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benkulen Milan Soerabaya
 Bombay Moscow Sydney
 Calcutta New York Tokio
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 London Rangoon
 Macassar San Francisco
 Tientsin Shanghai

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit, Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
 From date my only office address will be
 39, Kiangse Road (Brewer's Corner, Nanking Road.)
 Telephone Nos. 5499 and 5500
 to which all communications should be sent.

J. A. HAYES, Stock and Share Broker.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar Hongkong Penang
 Bankok Holo Puket
 Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
 Bombay Karachi Saigon
 Calcutta Klang Sechemban
 Canton Kobe Shanghai
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Soerabaya
 Delhi Malacca Taiping
 Foochow Manila Tientsin
 Haiphong Medan Yokohama
 Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
 33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
 "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
 Head Office: Peking
 Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
 Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
 Mr. Tso Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
 Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
 BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malta Somarag
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benkulen Milan Soerabaya
 Bombay Moscow Sydney
 Calcutta New York Tokio
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 London Rangoon
 Macassar San Francisco
 Tientsin Shanghai

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 to which all communications should be sent.

J. A. HAYES, Stock and Share Broker.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000
 \$23,000,000

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$13,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$4,110,000
U.S. \$17,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.
 National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents:
 All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
 Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in

AT THE MOVIES

A New Chaplin Picture

A new Charlie Chaplin picture is announced by the management of the Apollo Theater for tomorrow night. They say it is even funnier than the film that crowded the theater last week. The new picture is in two parts and is called "Charlie's Elopement." It tells the moving tale of a beautiful heiress with a catch full of gold who is about to be married to a fortune-hunting nobleman, none other than the notorious Count de Ha Ha. She writes a note begging for aid and drops it out of her window. Enter Charlie. He picks up the note, and then the fun begins.

The Champion Charlie picture is at the Apollo tonight. The Melbourne presents two rollicking sketches and sing new and catchy songs. The pictures include the 3-part Pathe called "The Heart of a Mother" and Pathe's exclusive war scenes.

A Persistent Lover, one of the famous Bunny comedies, is being shown at the Victoria Theater. Love and Dough, a Sterling farce, is another film that is making a hit on the present program. Next Friday an All-Keystone bill will be given. The other films now running include Eve, in five parts, Cockatoo and Cats, and a third comedy.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000
Paid Up Capital \$1,500,000

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-15) \$1,969,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
\$1,370,000,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The New Year brought along with it many interesting changes in the Shanghai business world. Partnerships have been dissolved, others have been made, and a great many firms have just been established. The following is a list of business changes lately recorded:

Mr. Alfred Black has been appointed General Manager of Messrs. Andrews, von Fischers and George.

Frederic Ezra and Co. have removed to 2A Klukiang Road.

Mr. L. E. Canning has been admitted a partner to the firm of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co.

Mr. J. A. Hayes, stock and share broker has removed to 39 Klunge Road.

Mr. H. Martin Little has been admitted a partner to the firm of Messrs. William Little and Co.

Mr. C. W. Wrightson has established himself as general merchant and commission agent under the style of Wrightson and Co.

Mr. C. W. Wrightson has severed all connections with the firm of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co.

Mr. D. C. Hutchison has been admitted a partner to the firm of Messrs. John D. Hutchison and Co.

Mr. O. R. Linnestad, ship and

freight broker has removed to 5A Peking Road.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., have given over the Agency of the "Indra" line of steamers to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The Shanghai General Store owing to fire, have suspended their business till further notice.

Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. have resumed the Agency of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. Simon Levy has ceased to have any interest in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and has established himself as a general merchant at 4 Jinkee Road, under the style of Simon Levy and Co.

The firm of Messrs. Thomas, Adams, and Woods, at Hongkong, will be renamed, Messrs. Little, Adams, and Woods, architects.

The Kalee Hotel has been changed into an American concern, under the management of Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. A. H. Mancell has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Shanghai General Hospital.

Chester, Cowen and Company, advertisers, are sending to their friends a combined blotter, ruler and calendar for January.

2,000 ton Submarines
For American Navy

Washington, December 28.—In all probability the committee of naval affairs will report a recommendation to Congress that four 2,000 ton and twenty-five 400 ton submarines be built for the navy.

This report will be submitted to Congress immediately after the session opens following the Christmas holidays. The recommendation will be lined with the one made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the committee some time ago.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo Sun, Yeh Tseu-chien, Manager.

Fire & Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

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News Brevities

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held on Tuesday evening, at 8.45, at the Society's Room.

Coupon-holders for the Violoncello Recital by Miss Elizabeth Hammond, which is to take place on the 17th inst., are reminded that tomorrow is the day when they should secure their reserved seats. On Tuesday the box-plan will be open to all comers. However, after this date, coupons will entitle holders to reserved seats should any remain unsold, but the committee cannot guarantee that such will be the case. With the opening of the box-plan a certain number of reserved seats at \$2 each will be placed on sale.

The Anglo-American Shoe Co. advertise that their annual winter sale will commence tomorrow. Real money-saving opportunities are offered.

Two more armed robberies were reported to the police on Friday night. In both instances the robbers escaped. Four men, one armed with a knife, entered a house at No. 194 North Szechuen Road, stabbed one of the inmates and stole jewelry worth \$120. Four men, two of them with revolvers, entered a pawnshop at No. 47 Yangtseepoo Road West and got away with \$50 worth of jewellery.

An Indian watchman, named Gool Khan, was given a sentence of two months imprisonment in the British Court yesterday for striking another Indian with an iron bar. The accused was employed by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Works.

Mr. L. E. Canning has resigned as secretary of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Hereafter all communications should be addressed to No. 1, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The American Woman's Club will give a welcome luncheon in honor of Mrs. Lobinger and her sister, Miss Hunker, at the Palace Hotel, on Saturday, January 15 at 12.45. Members are requested to reserve their places before Wednesday, January 12, by application to Mrs. Connell, chairman of the social department.

New Calendars

The Shanghai Photo Engraving Company, No. 487 North Szechuen Road, has issued an attractive 1916 calendar. The decorations are gold, heavily embossed. Dates are registered in both English and Chinese figures.

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For American Navy

Washington, December 28.—In all probability the committee of naval affairs will report a recommendation to Congress that four 2,000 ton and twenty-five 400 ton submarines be built for the navy.

This report will be submitted to Congress immediately after the session opens following the Christmas holidays. The recommendation will be lined with the one made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the committee some time ago.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

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MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Brit.	Frsh.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Hongkong and Canton	Mishima Maru	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Sado Maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Luhow	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Sado Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangyung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chafoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.									
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits Ceylon, India, Europe via Suez	Novara	..	010.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	9.50*
Hongkong and Canton	Novara	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Novara	..	..	..	..	10.30*	..	..	10.30*
Europe via Suez	Novara	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Mishima Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Mishima Maru	..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	9.30	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Hsinchi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Hsinchi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchuria via Delays	Sakaki Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Kwangchi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Hsinchi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	..
Amoy Swatow	Hsinchi	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Swatow	Hsinchi	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Swatow	Hsinchi	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 11.									
Wahaiwei, Chafoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.30
Chafoo and Tientsin	Kinzeung	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*
Hongkong	Chiyu Maru	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki Kobe, Y'hama Canada U.S.A., Europe	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Hankow	Wuchang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Choyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Suiwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A.	Yamashiro M.	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Choyang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Yamashiro M.	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..
Wednesday, Jan. 12.									
Hongkong and beyond	Shangtung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tatung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Awa Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Awa Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan, U.S.A.	Yamashiro Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Hongkong and beyond	Awa Maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	9.00	7.30
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chafoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingwangtao	Protos	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Yamashiro Maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	9.00	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 14.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki & Vladivostok	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Luanyi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & U.S.A.	Haknai Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Luanyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Haknai M.	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	9.00	..
Saturday, Jan. 15.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 17.									
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 18.									
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	9.00	8.30

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 10	10.30	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 11	..	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 12	..	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 13	..	San Francisco	Asa Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 14	..	San Francisco	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 12	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.
.. 13	..	Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.
.. 14	..	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.
.. 15	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.
.. 16	..	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.
.. 17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sudzuki	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 9	1.00	London via Cape	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Wada	N.Y.K.
.. 10	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 11	..	Liverpool	Tydenus	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 12	..	Marseilles	Novara	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 13	..	London via Cape	Sowa Maru	Jap.	Sekine	N.Y.K.
.. 14	..	Marseilles etc.	Yangtze	Br.	Hodgson	B.S.
.. 15	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 16	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 17	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 18	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 19	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 20	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 21	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 22	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 23	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 24	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 25	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 26	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 27	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 28	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 29	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.
.. 30	..	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stott	B.S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 9	1.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 10	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 11	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 12	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 13	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 14	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 15	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 16	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 17	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 18	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 19	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 20	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 21	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 22	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 23	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 24	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 25	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 26	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 27	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 28	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 29	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 30	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sado Maru	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 9	1.00	Chaofo	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 10	..	Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 11	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 12	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 13	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 14	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 15	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 16	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 17	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 18	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 19	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 20	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 21	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 22	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 23	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 24	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 25	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 26	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 27	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 28	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 29	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 30	..	Chaofo, Tientsin	Tamari	Br.	Cowan	B.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 9	1.00	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 10	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 11	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 12	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 13	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 14	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 15	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 16	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 17	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 18	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 19	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 20	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 21	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 22	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 23	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 24	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 25	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 26	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 27	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 28	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 29	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.
.. 30	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 8	Yokohama	Kiangyung	3012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.N.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Novara	4250	Br.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Yodo Maru	1386	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Asa Maru	1321	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Mishima Maru	8270	Jap.	Wada	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Yangtze	999	Br.	Hodgson	B.S.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Kiangyung	145	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Wangyang M	2078	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Sado Maru	840	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Lianhang	1049	Br.	Cowan	B.S.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 8	Yokohama	Kiangyung	2321	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.	K.L.Y.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 9	Dairen	Kashima Maru	2243	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 10	Tientsin Da'ny	Kashima Maru	2243	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 11	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 12	Dairen	Asping Maru	1670	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 13	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1891	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 14	Hankow, etc.	Loongwe	1768	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 15	Hankow, etc.	Toyama Maru	4592	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 16	Shanghai	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 8	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 9	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	1719	Jap.	Yaguchi	N.Y.K.
.. 10	Hankow, etc.	Shanghai	1221	Br.	Cowan	B.S.
.. 11	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1886	Chi.	Holliday	C.M.S.N.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
B.N.B.	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	2218	17	518	Fewell
.. 10	..	Crusoe	Galveston	Am. cru.	3280	17	508	Calverton
.. 11	..	Yokohama	Helena	Am. g-b.	1897	12	397	Brotherton
.. 12	..	Yokohama	Quiloe	Am. g-b.	880	2	40	Strait

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 5	For London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
.. 11	City of Bombay	Glengyle	Nov. 26		
.. 18	Harima Maru	Dec. 18			
.. 19	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14			
.. 20	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12			
.. 21	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26			
.. 22	Katori Maru	Nov. 28			
.. 23	Kioto	Dec. 14			
.. 24	Lycan	Dec. 18			
.. 25	Mentor	Nov. 27			
.. 26	Nagoya	Nov. 18			
.. 27	Ningchow	Nov. 25			
.. 28	Peleus	Dec. 31			
.. 29	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8			

For Marseilles, etc.

Polynesian	Dec. 8				
For Bombay					
Namur**	Dec. 12				
Nankin**	Dec. 26				
Sardinia**	Nov. 29				

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru	Dec. 5				
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5				
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20				
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23				
Shidzuka Maru	Nov. 16				
Shimo Maru	Dec. 10				
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19				
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28				

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9				
Inverlyde	Nov. 28				
Saint Bede	Nov. 13				
For San Francisco, etc.					
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5				
Manila Maru	Dec. 24				
Panama	Dec. 16				
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1				
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3				

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4				
Madala	Nov. 24				
Yeddo	Nov. 22				

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

FROM LONDON, ETC.		
	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb.
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan.
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb.
Glenstrae		Feb.
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan.
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar.
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan.

SAY BESSARABIAN FIGHT IS NOW EBBING DOWN

Russian Infantry Have Ceased Attacks; Only Artillery Temporarily Active

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report, through the Deutscher Ueberseesendienst, Headquarters, January 7.—The Russians were driven last night from the churchyard of Chortorisk, which they had occupied during the day.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, January 7.—Russian theater.—The fighting in Eastern Galicia and on the Bessarabian front is ebbing down. The Russian infantry have ceased their attacks. Only the artillery is still temporarily active.

Italian theater.—The Italian artillery on the Isonzo front has again become more active. The Italian attacks north of Dolje have been repulsed, with the result that the Austro-Hungarian troops maintain the positions which they have conquered. Artillery duels have taken place in the districts of Buchenstein and Riva.

Balkan theater.—The troops of General Kovess are advancing north of Berani and west of Roshal. Artillery fights are in progress in the district of Boche di Cattaro.

Berlin, January 6.—The Deutsche Ueberseesendienst states:—Reuter reported from Petrograd that the Austro-Hungarians had evacuated Czernowitz, while the Russians occupied the heights dominating the city. The Vienna press headquarters reported on these fights on the 5th and today further states that the Russians have not advanced beyond the positions which they have occupied for months on the frontier east of Czernowitz. Thus the report from Russian headquarters of the 3rd, which tells of continuous Russian advances, is untrue. These Russian remind one of the bulletins of Count Cadorna and are issued in Petrograd for obvious purposes.

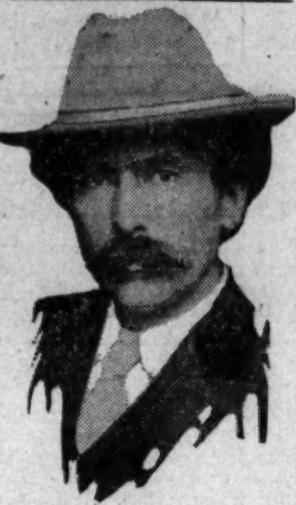
The Spanish newspaper Tribuna publishes reports from Germans escaped from the French prison in Sebdom. Most of them had been merchants in Casablanca and Rabat. At the beginning of the war, they were assured by the French under word of honor that they would be brought to a neutral port instead of which they were landed at Oran, where the mob threw stones and dirt at them. All were wounded and one prisoner died upon his arrival in Sebdom in consequence of five severe wounds.

Lieutenant Tuillet, of the 8th regiment of Zouaves, kept back the baggage of the prisoners for eight days. After the revision of the baggage, several 1,000 and 100 Franc notes were missing. The prisoners have been robbed also of parcels sent them from Germany. Divine service has been strictly forbidden to them and they have been treated so badly by the guards that eight of the prisoners finally contrived to escape.

After much hardship, they finally reached Spanish territory, where they were greeted with shouts of "Viva Espana." The Spanish population of Cabo del Aguas received them friendly, cared for them and restored them to health.

Professor Dr. Perez has established schools in the trenches of the Austro-Hungarian frontier, to banish monotony during the long winter evenings. Principally German or

Founder of U.S. Boy Scouts Quits Them



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

New York, Dec. 7.—With the opening of the campaign to raise a fund of \$200,000 to finance the activities of the New York branch of the Boy Scouts of America, Ernest Thompson Seton, founder and Chief Scout of the organization, has quit, stating that the scouts were "too organized and dogmatic." Mr. Seton will now devote his time to the "Woodcraft League," founded by him in 1902. He says the organization is getting away from the objects for which it was founded. "They are all drilling and wig-wagging," he said. The other side of the story of his retirement has to do with the fact that Mr. Seton is not yet a full American. He took out his first papers before the war, but doesn't think it would be right for him finally to sever connection with the land of his birth—England—while it is at war.

another of the languages spoken in the monarchy is taught. Similar schools have also been established in Belgium.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, spoke in Parliament, amidst general applause, about the arrest of the Consul in Salonica and denounced it as a flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of international honor. He added: "We have the right and the might to take proper counter-measures. A just answer will be given through our final triumph. Through further victories, we shall get satisfaction for

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD, Secretary.
Telephone No. 591.

all illegal proceedings of our enemies."

Finally, Count Tisza stated: "We are prepared to give efficient help to Greece in order to safeguard its sovereignty."

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung reports from reliable sources that the treaty signed by Italy in London contains a special clause according to which Italy receives 2,000 million Lire for its participation in the war.

A hospital for ambulance dogs has been founded in Jena and 12 dogs are already being treated there. The hospital has for its object to cure wounded and broken-down dogs and has been built by convalescent soldiers. At least 3,000 soldiers who otherwise would have perished have been rescued by dogs during this war.

According to Constantinople private reports the Russians in the Persian Province of Azerbeidjan attacked a position which was defended by Turkish troops and volunteers. The Russians were driven to the Urmia district; they suffered heavy losses.

Prevent the Repair Of Austrian Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 6.—An official communication states: Our heavy guns frustrated the attempts made by the Austrians to rebuild their trenches and gun emplacements at Malborghetto.

A brisk artillery engagement is proceeding between Plava and the sea. There were a number of fruitless Austrian air-raids on the Isonzo front and elsewhere.

STRANDED TRANSPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—It is reported that the s.s. Australian Transport, which is ashore near Formosa, has twenty-three feet of water in No. 1 hold.

Newly Opened
Russian Provision Store
Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices
G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round. The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHI-KUNG, Manager.
Telephone No. 591.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times:—The rumor is current in Peking that Kwangsi has followed Kweichow, in opposing the government.

Though the government asserts that 30,000 soldiers have been despatched to Szechuen, the fact is that that province is already in the hands of the revolutionists.

Ex-Premier Hsing Hai-ling has arrived at Hankow from Changsha and the government has prepared a special train to take him to Peking.

The Eastern Times:—Communications from Yunnan and Kweichow are interrupted.

General Feng Kuo-chang of Nan-king is said to have wired to the Chihli Governor, Chu Chia-pao, that he considers the proposal of the authorities of Kweichow that every province remain to itself, no one

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REFRESHMENT CONTRACT.

A complete list of Tenderers, together with the award, may be seen on application to the Traffic Manager's Office at Shanghai North Station by all who submitted a Tender for the above Contract.

By order,
A. C. CLEAR,
General Manager.

invading another, as quite reasonable and he wishes to hear the views of the Civil Governor of Chihli. Chu Chia-pao is said to have made reply that he is quite in agreement with General Feng.

The Maritime Customs of Yunnan is not affected by the independence of Yunnan.

The Japanese Minister has paid another visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting information concerning the Yunnan-Kweichow situation.

ENGLISH BY-ELECTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—There will be polling on Monday at West Newington for the by-election due to Captain C. W. Norton's elevation to the peerage. The candidates are a

Henry The Tailor
J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

NOTICE
Danish Natural Milk
"Gull" Brand
The Richest
The Cheapest
Fresh supplies arrive monthly by our direct steamers
The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
2, Canton Road Telephone 432

Rosenstock's Commercial Directory of China and Manila
(Established 1902, Published Annually)
Contains a complete Classified List of Importers and principal Firms in the Territory covered, a Directory of Foreign Residents, Municipal Officers, Government Officials, Public & Private Schools, Missions & other Associations.
TOGETHER WITH
An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.
Information for 1916 Edition received up to January 15th
Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Liberal member of the London County Council, Mr. J. D. Gilbert and a Trade Unionist, Mr. Terrett. The latter opposes the restrictions on the sale of drink in London.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell will contest St. George's, Hanover Square, in the Liberal interest.

TYPHOON COSTS P5,000,000

Manila, December 25.—General Herman Hall, the head of the Philippine Constabulary, estimates that the damage in Ambos Camarines from the October 23 typhoon is P5,336,375. This is based on a very careful estimate.

LADIES, ATTENTION!!!

35 Tailor-made Long Coats from \$6.75 to \$19.50
25 Knitted all Wool Jersey Coats from \$9.75 to \$15.75
200 prs. Boots and Shoes, sizes 2½ to 7, from \$6.50 to \$7.85
100 "Wolsey" Pure Wool Combinations at \$7.25
150 yds. Silk Plush, 26" wide at \$3.45
16 Sets Coney Seal Furs (Muff & Stole) from \$12.95 per set.
Also Vests, Slippers, Nightdresses, etc.
H. G. HILL & Co.
(Phone 2240)
129, North Soochow Road (Near General Hospital)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 8	Mail 5	Miles 0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	Mail 102	Mail 4	Miles 0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
8.30	16.35	0	arr. Tientsin	11.25	19.10	0	8.44	18.55	0	arr. Tientsin	11.25	19.10	0
11.25	19.10	82	dep. Tientsin	11.35	19.17	82	5.08	15.53	0	arr. Tientsin	11.35	19.17	82
11.45	19.25	0	arr. Tientsin	11.45	19.35	0	5.03	15.53	0	arr. Tientsin	11.45	19.35	0
11.55	19.45	0	arr. Tientsin	12.05	19.55	0	Thurs.	15.45	0	arr. Tientsin	12.05	19.55	0
12.15	20.05	0	arr. Tientsin	12.25	20.15	0	4.55	15.45	0	arr. Tientsin	12.25	20.15	0
12.35	20.25	0	arr. Tientsin	12.45	20.35	0	1.10	1.25	0	arr. Tientsin	12.45	20.35	0
12.55	20.45	0	arr. Tientsin	13.05	20.55	0	Thurs.	1.10	0	arr. Tientsin	13.05	20.55	0
13.15	21.05	0	arr. Tientsin	13.35	21.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	13.35	21.35	0
13.45	21.45	0	arr. Tientsin	14.05	22.05	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	14.05	22.05	0
14.15	22.15	0	arr. Tientsin	14.35	22.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	14.35	22.35	0
14.45	22.45	0	arr. Tientsin	14.55	22.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	14.55	22.55	0
15.05	23.05	0	arr. Tientsin	15.15	23.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	15.15	23.15	0
15.25	23.25	0	arr. Tientsin	15.35	23.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	15.35	23.35	0
15.45	23.45	0	arr. Tientsin	15.55	23.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	15.55	23.55	0
16.05	24.05	0	arr. Tientsin	16.15	24.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	16.15	24.15	0
16.25	24.25	0	arr. Tientsin	16.35	24.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	16.35	24.35	0
16.45	24.45	0	arr. Tientsin	16.55	24.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	16.55	24.55	0
17.05	25.05	0	arr. Tientsin	17.15	25.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	17.15	25.15	0
17.25	25.25	0	arr. Tientsin	17.35	25.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	17.35	25.35	0
17.45	25.45	0	arr. Tientsin	17.55	25.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	17.55	25.55	0
18.05	26.05	0	arr. Tientsin	18.15	26.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	18.15	26.15	0
18.25	26.25	0	arr. Tientsin	18.35	26.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	18.35	26.35	0
18.45	26.45	0	arr. Tientsin	18.55	26.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	18.55	26.55	0
19.05	27.05	0	arr. Tientsin	19.15	27.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	19.15	27.15	0
19.25	27.25	0	arr. Tientsin	19.35	27.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	19.35	27.35	0
19.45	27.45	0	arr. Tientsin	19.55	27.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	19.55	27.55	0
20.05	28.05	0	arr. Tientsin	20.15	28.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	20.15	28.15	0
20.25	28.25	0	arr. Tientsin	20.35	28.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	20.35	28.35	0
20.45	28.45	0	arr. Tientsin	20.55	28.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	20.55	28.55	0
21.05	29.05	0	arr. Tientsin	21.15	29.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	21.15	29.15	0
21.25	29.25	0	arr. Tientsin	21.35	29.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	21.35	29.35	0
21.45	29.45	0	arr. Tientsin	21.55	29.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	21.55	29.55	0
22.05	30.05	0	arr. Tientsin	22.15	30.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	22.15	30.15	0
22.25	30.25	0	arr. Tientsin	22.35	30.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	22.35	30.35	0
22.45	30.45	0	arr. Tientsin	22.55	30.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	22.55	30.55	0
23.05	31.05	0	arr. Tientsin	23.15	31.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	23.15	31.15	0
23.25	31.25	0	arr. Tientsin	23.35	31.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	23.35	31.35	0
23.45	31.45	0	arr. Tientsin	23.55	31.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	23.55	31.55	0
24.05	32.05	0	arr. Tientsin	24.15	32.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	24.15	32.15	0
24.25	32.25	0	arr. Tientsin	24.35	32.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	24.35	32.35	0
24.45	32.45	0	arr. Tientsin	24.55	32.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	24.55	32.55	0
25.05	33.05	0	arr. Tientsin	25.15	33.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	25.15	33.15	0
25.25	33.25	0	arr. Tientsin	25.35	33.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	25.35	33.35	0
25.45	33.45	0	arr. Tientsin	25.55	33.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	25.55	33.55	0
26.05	34.05	0	arr. Tientsin	26.15	34.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	26.15	34.15	0
26.25	34.25	0	arr. Tientsin	26.35	34.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	26.35	34.35	0
26.45	34.45	0	arr. Tientsin	26.55	34.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	26.55	34.55	0
27.05	35.05	0	arr. Tientsin	27.15	35.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	27.15	35.15	0
27.25	35.25	0	arr. Tientsin	27.35	35.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	27.35	35.35	0
27.45	35.45	0	arr. Tientsin	27.55	35.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	27.55	35.55	0
28.05	36.05	0	arr. Tientsin	28.15	36.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	28.15	36.15	0
28.25	36.25	0	arr. Tientsin	28.35	36.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	28.35	36.35	0
28.45	36.45	0	arr. Tientsin	28.55	36.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	28.55	36.55	0
29.05	37.05	0	arr. Tientsin	29.15	37.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	29.15	37.15	0
29.25	37.25	0	arr. Tientsin	29.35	37.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	29.35	37.35	0
29.45	37.45	0	arr. Tientsin	29.55	37.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	29.55	37.55	0
30.05	38.05	0	arr. Tientsin	30.15	38.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	30.15	38.15	0
30.25	38.25	0	arr. Tientsin	30.35	38.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	30.35	38.35	0
30.45	38.45	0	arr. Tientsin	30.55	38.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	30.55	38.55	0
31.05	39.05	0	arr. Tientsin	31.15	39.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	31.15	39.15	0
31.25	39.25	0	arr. Tientsin	31.35	39.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	31.35	39.35	0
31.45	39.45	0	arr. Tientsin	31.55	39.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	31.55	39.55	0
32.05	40.05	0	arr. Tientsin	32.15	40.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	32.15	40.15	0
32.25	40.25	0	arr. Tientsin	32.35	40.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	32.35	40.35	0
32.45	40.45	0	arr. Tientsin	32.55	40.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	32.55	40.55	0
33.05	41.05	0	arr. Tientsin	33.15	41.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	33.15	41.15	0
33.25	41.25	0	arr. Tientsin	33.35	41.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	33.35	41.35	0
33.45	41.45	0	arr. Tientsin	33.55	41.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	33.55	41.55	0
34.05	42.05	0	arr. Tientsin	34.15	42.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	34.15	42.15	0
34.25	42.25	0	arr. Tientsin	34.35	42.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	34.35	42.35	0
34.45	42.45	0	arr. Tientsin	34.55	42.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	34.55	42.55	0
35.05	43.05	0	arr. Tientsin	35.15	43.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	35.15	43.15	0
35.25	43.25	0	arr. Tientsin	35.35	43.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	35.35	43.35	0
35.45	43.45	0	arr. Tientsin	35.55	43.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	35.55	43.55	0
36.05	44.05	0	arr. Tientsin	36.15	44.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	36.15	44.15	0
36.25	44.25	0	arr. Tientsin	36.35	44.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	36.35	44.35	0
36.45	44.45	0	arr. Tientsin	36.55	44.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	36.55	44.55	0
37.05	45.05	0	arr. Tientsin	37.15	45.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	37.15	45.15	0
37.25	45.25	0	arr. Tientsin	37.35	45.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	37.35	45.35	0
37.45	45.45	0	arr. Tientsin	37.55	45.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	37.55	45.55	0
38.05	46.05	0	arr. Tientsin	38.15	46.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	38.15	46.15	0
38.25	46.25	0	arr. Tientsin	38.35	46.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	38.35	46.35	0
38.45	46.45	0	arr. Tientsin	38.55	46.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	38.55	46.55	0
39.05	47.05	0	arr. Tientsin	39.15	47.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	39.15	47.15	0
39.25	47.25	0	arr. Tientsin	39.35	47.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	39.35	47.35	0
39.45	47.45	0	arr. Tientsin	39.55	47.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	39.55	47.55	0
40.05	48.05	0	arr. Tientsin	40.15	48.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	40.15	48.15	0
40.25	48.25	0	arr. Tientsin	40.35	48.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	40.35	48.35	0
40.45	48.45	0	arr. Tientsin	40.55	48.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	40.55	48.55	0
41.05	49.05	0	arr. Tientsin	41.15	49.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	41.15	49.15	0
41.25	49.25	0	arr. Tientsin	41.35	49.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	41.35	49.35	0
41.45	49.45	0	arr. Tientsin	41.55	49.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	41.55	49.55	0
42.05	50.05	0	arr. Tientsin	42.15	50.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	42.15	50.15	0
42.25	50.25	0	arr. Tientsin	42.35	50.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	42.35	50.35	0
42.45	50.45	0	arr. Tientsin	42.55	50.55	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	42.55	50.55	0
43.05	51.05	0	arr. Tientsin	43.15	51.15	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	43.15	51.15	0
43.25	51.25	0	arr. Tientsin	43.35	51.35	0	1.01	1.01	0	arr. Tientsin	43.35	51.35	0
43.45	51.45	0											

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
On Tuesday, the 11th inst.
at 10 a.m.
**Superior Household
Furniture and Effects.**
Brass mounted Bedsteads,
Bedroom Suites with Bevelled
Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs,
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,
Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs,
Brass mounted Iron Fenders,
Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets,
Comforters, etc., etc.
And a long line of useful Sundries
Now on View

Notice to Mariners

No. 611.
China Sea.
Fochow District.
Min River.
Buoyage of approach to Pagoda
Anchorage.
NOTICE is hereby given that,
following buoys now mark the
approach to Pagoda Anchorage
Min River.

A Black buoy, to be known as
the Niutau Rock West Buoy,
has been moored in 13 feet of
water on the western extremity
of the Niutau Rock. From the
buoy Spiteful Island Beacon
bears N. 83° E., distant 3.7
cables.

The buoy marking the eastern
extremity of the Niutau Rock,
formerly known as the Niutau
Rock Buoy, is now to be known
as the Niutau Rock East Buoy.
It is moored in 13 feet of water
and from the buoy Spiteful
Island Beacon bears N. 75° E.,
distant 2.7 cables.

The Hurst Rock Buoy remains
unchanged.

All bearings given are
magnetic and depths are those
of Low Water of Spring Tides.
The accompanying plan
shows the conditions existing
on the 20th November, 1915.
(See this Notice as issued in
sheet form).

By Order of the Inspector
General of Customs,
W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 8th January, 1916.

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held at the Chamber of Com-
merce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-
Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st
January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when
the Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ended
31st October, 1915, will be present-
ed to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
13th January to the 21st January,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.1
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

**WATCH
FOR
O'BILL
KHAYSMITH
STARTING
TUESDAY
MORNING.**



GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
25, Kiangse Road

NOTICE

To The Public: We beg to
inform you that we have estab-
lished ourselves as Marine Surveyors
from this date, under the firm name
of Morton and Morton, and are
prepared to undertake any business
in connection with Marine and
Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,

**R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON.**

Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai,
Telephone No. 1886

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of
the respective provisions of Articles
IX and VIA of the Land Regula-
tions for the Foreign Settlement of
Shanghai, hereby give notice that
Thursday and Friday, January 20
and 21, are fixed upon for the
election of Councillors together
with the election, by registered
owners of land in the Settlement,
of a Land Commissioner for the
Municipal year 1916.

Nomination papers should be re-
turned to the Council Room not
later than 4 p.m. on January 13,
1916.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIMOTO,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,

H. B. M's. Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

G. BARJONA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for the Nether-
lands.

L. SCIELSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

H. KNIPPING,

H. I. G. M's. Consul-General.

EMILE NAGGAR,

Gerant le Consulat-General de
France.

G. DE BLANCK,

Consul-General for Cuba.

C. E. GAUSS,

American Consul in charge.

T. RAASCHOU,

Acting Consul-General for Nor-
way.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA,

Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

8347

**THE SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER
ESTATE, LTD.**

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Thursday the
6th to Monday the 10th day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8372

Willard
A Monthly Event
If you aren't one of the many who
come to us every month for free battery
inspection, you don't recognize a good
thing when you see it. Get busy.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

LAW OFFICES OF

St. P. Rudinger,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

OPENED 1ST JANUARY, 1916.

42, NANKING ROAD

NOTICE

THE Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited,
an American corporation, has
acquired from Mrs. Clarke the
business hitherto known as the
Kalee Hotel. The hotel will be
conducted under the old name
"Kalee," and no effort will be
spared by the new management to
make it the best and most up-to-
date hotel of its kind in the Far
East.

The Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited
Stirling Fessenden
E. H. Dunning
W. A. Reed
Directors.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The attention of the Public is
requested to Customs Notification
No. 838—published in the Daily
Returns of 6th January, 1916,
notifying an addition to the Rules
governing the importation of Arms
and Ammunition specially concern-
ing arms and ammunition at
present stored by foreigners and
carried by vessels for defence.

F. S. UNWIN.

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

JUST ARRIVED!

**AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER**

The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway
Phone 1095

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

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INSHALLAH DAIRY FARM

71, Ward Road Phone 2315

All Dairy Supplies are of the
BEST.
Eggs for Eating or Hatching

The Breed that Lays is the Breed that
Pays

Place your orders now for
Leghorns
Barred Plymouth Rocks
Minorcas
Rhode Island Reds, and all
others.

Belgian Hares.
Homer (carrier) Pigeons

A Swiss Goat for Service.
Inshallah Nursery,
Poinsettias, 15 large blooms, \$1.00
Ferns, Lilies, etc., etc.

LOST. Bill of Lading No. 4 for
41 Logs Yacal, Guiso and Apitong,
and 64 Bundles Guiso Lumber, ex
S.S. "Taming" from Manila, on
30th September, 1914, and transhipped
at Hongkong per S. S. Chenan
and Kanchow. The Public are
warned against negotiating same as
the Agents, Messrs. The China
Navigation Co., Ltd., have been
informed and deliveries have been
made.

H. GOLDENBERG & CO.
6B, Kiangse Road.
8340-J-9

DANCING

DANCING. Experienced teacher
will give lessons in Waltz, Hesi-
tation Waltz, One-step, Two-step,
and Fox Trot. Select evening
classes being formed. Apply to
Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

8302-J-9

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1883

Classified Advertisements

1 cent. a Word
Minimum Charge 20 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.
8315-J-11
Telephone 3482

TO LET, large and small furnish-
ed room, with bathroom attached.
Excellent table, moderate price. 33,
Boone Road.

8367-J-12

TO LET, very large room, with
bathroom and verandah attached,
facing lawn, also room adjoining
bathroom on upper floor. Opposite
Race Course. Reasonable terms.
Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnish-
ed home for a few months, from
March. Rent moderate. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 103, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-16

WELL-FURNISHED rooms
without board, suitable for married
couple. Situated 8-B, Miller Road,
between Minghong and Boone
Roads, near Public Garden.

8358-J-9

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in
private family, near Range Road.
Moderate terms. Apply to Box
104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

TO LET, close to Astor House,
nicely-furnished bedroom and bath-
room. No boarders, telephone.
Rent \$40. Apply to Box 32, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8323

TO LET, with full board, at 28,
Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-
room, with bath.

8344

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a
whole flat, well-furnished; also one
small room. Excellent table.

8183-E.O.D.

TO LET for one or two persons,
well-furnished room with full
board, in a private German family.
\$60 month. Apply to Box 76,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8322-J-12

23, North Szechuen Road. Well-
furnished rooms to let, large and
small, excellent table. Moderate
price.

8309-J-11

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-31

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FIRST FLOOR of large godown,
conveniently located, to let. Rent
reasonable, with immediate posses-
sion. Apply to Box No. 75, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8330-J-12

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO ROOMS or small flat,
wanted, suitable light house-keeping,
near Szechuen Road; references, if
required. Apply to Box 84, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8331-J-13

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a large complete
unfurnished flat, Tls. 30. For
inspection. Write to Box 100,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8372-J-9

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to B.
62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8374-J-14

TO LET, houses containing four
rooms. Monthly rental \$28. Apply
to M., 26, East Yuhang Road.

8315-J-11

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15,
1916, No. 67, ROUTE VALLON,
near French Park, containing three
rooms on ground floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms with
hot water installation, tiled kitchen
and pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited.

8253

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

T.F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PARTNERSHIP. Advertiser
would enter a young and rising firm.
Address and appointment to Box
95, THE CHINA PRESS.

8357-J-12

YOUNG LADY (Eurasian,
dressed as Japanese) seeks position
as lady's-maid, or in any capacity
in respectable family. Please apply
to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

8351-J-11

POSITION WANTED by a
Portuguese, as a clerk or general
office assistant. Hard worker; can
type fairly. No objection to out-
port. Moderate salary to start.
Please apply to Box 78, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8312-J-11

BOOKKEEPER (neutral) with
thorough knowledge of shipping,
insurance, codes, etc. First-class
references. Apply to Box 69, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8313-J-11

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.

T.F.

8306-J-9

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, privately, contents of
attractively furnished house (4
rooms), in Western district. Rental
Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8361-J-15

WANTED, motor-boat or house-
boat for Chinese New Year, by
party of 3 or 4, for 4 days. Reply
E. L., Carter Road, 28.

8363-J-9

FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-
bred Japanese pups (Nagoya
Chins); male, seven months old,
female six months. Reasonable price
for the pair. To be seen at 35,
Boone Road.

8294-J-9

Your Chance!
QUICK, EASY, BIG PROFITS
with the new
"Wonder Cannon"

Automatic Button Camera
By far the most attractive, speediest
and most reliable machine.
Takes and finishes button photos at the
rate of 6 a minute
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED
Anyone can operate it
Simple-Safe-Sure

Complete outfit for making 100 photos
with brochures for same \$4.00, and 3/- for
postage
THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO.
Chicago Buildings, Whitechapel
LIVERPOOL England.

8327-J-12

SITUATIONS VACANT

IMPORT SALESMAN Want-
ed for Shanghai; one who
understands Hardware, Provisions,
Sundries, Piece-goods, Paints etc.
Excellent proposition for proper
man; moderate salary with share of
Profits; Sales Manager's position.
Must furnish references as to
character, ability etc. Neutral pre-
ferred; permanent position. Apply
to Box No. 97, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8365-J-9

WANTED, for dress-making
department of good high-class firm,
two fitters for ladies' dresses.
Salary \$50 per month (with board
and lodging, with family). Good
situation for suitable person. Apply
to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

8356-J-14

WANTED, male office assistant
and typist. Apply to Box 90, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8350-J-8

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN LESSONS given to
foreigners at any place. Moderate
terms. Apply to Box 102, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8377-J-14

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted
by lady. State terms to Box 72,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8319-J-14

GERMAN LADY wishes to give
German lessons. Apply to Box 77,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8324-J-9

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small four-roomed
house or bungalow, from February
1st: Western district preferred.
Send particulars to Box 101, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8375-J-12

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by
an American family of two. French
or Western district. Apply to Box
82, THE CHINA PRESS.

8328-J-9

WANTED, a six or seven-roomed,
furnished or unfurnished house;
preferably Western district. Apply,
stating rent, to Box 60, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8306-J-9



Intimate Peeps *at our* American Beauties N°9 The Beauty Patch *posed Especially by* Miss Hazel Dawn



Photographs by Campbell Studios
NEW YORK



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SHOE Co., 21, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

OUR ANNUAL
WINTER SALE,
OF

Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, Commences on Monday, January 10th, and is Organised with the Object of Making a Genuine Clearance of Surplus Season's Stock.

REAL MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES ARE OFFERED;
THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK PARTICIPATING.

Prices are Marked Down to the Lowest Point.

SALE

A Great Bargain Event

Black Tan Calf and Vici Kid Boots.
Sale Price **\$8.50** pair

Patent Colt and Calf Pump
Sale price **\$7.00** pair

Tan Calf Boots and Shoes
Sale Price **\$6.00** pair

Patent Buckle Pump
Fancy back.
Sale Price **\$7.50**

Tan Calf Button Boots
Sale price **\$7.50** pair

Black Vici Kid Button Boots
Sale price **\$3.95**

Glace Kid Gibson
Sale price **\$4.50** pair

A Great Bargain Event

Patent Colt
Black, Tan, Kid and Calf Boots
Sale Price **\$10.75** pair

Patent Colt
Black, Tan, Kid and Calf Shoes
Sale Price **\$11.50** pair

NETTLE ON
Black, Tan Kid Boots
Sale Price **\$13.75** pair

Patent Button, White Buck Top,
Sale Price **\$9.50**

Ladies' Black Silk Hose,
Sale Price **\$1.40** pair
Black and Colored Hose, Heavy Quality,
Sale Price **\$1.75** pair

Patent Pump L.V.
Sale price **\$9.75**

Patent Colt Grey Suede Top Boots
Sale Price **\$11.50**

Tan Calf Button Boots Cloth Top
Sale price **\$11.75**

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SHOE Co., 21, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Party Gowns

One of the
New Hooped Effects
of Silver and White Brocade;
Black and Silver
Bodice
("Lucile" Model)



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Shaded Rose Tulle Dress with Fur
("Lucile" Model)



A Crinoline Party Dress in Four Shades
of Blue
("Lucile" Model)



Another "Hooped" Skirt of Flowered Taffeta
("Lucile" Model)
By Lady Duff-Gordon
"LUCILE"

SHAKESPEARE says "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Dame Fashion says a dress by any other means must stick out as much. It seems to me ridiculous this outcry that one hears on all sides against hoops—especially when one comes to consider that the only reason for their being tabooed is in the name. A taffeta dress with yards of horsehair wadding, and the goodness knows what, stuffed into the side of it to give it the necessary stick-out effect, is worn by every other woman of to-day, but were it to be substituted by a light feather-bone frame they would immediately be cried off, because the same frame is called a hoop.

Of course every new fashion is to be ridiculed in the papers and on the stage, as is every other thing that is attractive and perhaps a little strange at first. Who will ever forget the caricatures and the amusing allusion on the vaudeville stage

against the enormous "Merry Widow" hats and the skin-tight "hobble skirts" of a few seasons ago? Crinoline of to-day must run the same gauntlet of her slender sister of yesterday, but to a dressmaker the really amusing part is the stout lady who would not wear the tight skirts because they showed how fat she was, and will not wear the full skirts because they make her look so fat. What is one to do for the poor creature if she will be fat?

Also let me add before describing my little selection of party gowns that another thing that amuses me intensely is the use of the word "vulgar" applied to dress. When one recalls our shy grandmother who swooned from shock regularly three times a day wearing a hooped skirt (mark the difference—hooped skirt, not hoops) and her bodice tight and pointed, with both her shoulders actually bare, and then think of the ladies to-day riding astride at a horse show, with their cigarettes and their cocktails, considering a frock called a hooped skirt as vulgar, and entirely overlooking the enchanting decorative value that it is to a gown itself, it is really amusing.

Let me describe to you some of the newest of these hooped effects. The lady with the half black and silver bodice has a skirt of silver and white brocade looped up on the sides with silver lace, giving a demi-pannier effect. It is attached to a frame on either hip, but does not come around front and back as many of the full skirts of to-day do. Her bodice is of black and silver brocade on one side, the other side of flesh satin, while her little "bertha" is of the same silver lace as we find on the skirt.

The little dark flowered taffeta is supported the same way, by a frame on the hips, which gives a slender line to the bodice of plain flesh satin, with a centre of three shades of green in contrast with the bottle green flowered taffeta skirt, with the tiny opening of lace in the front.

The little lady with the fur on her sleeves has a shaded rose tulle dress over an all-round hoop made of silk wrought flowers. She has a half-in-half bodice of pale rose satin bordered with fawn and flesh colored tulle sleeves caught above the elbows with the same fur.

My remaining crinoline is of taffeta in four shades of blue, made over another all-round hoop. It has a little silver lace bodice and apron, and is belted with blue, lavender and green, finished with a bouquet of "Lucile" flowers.

For the moment leave the crinoline.

Have you noticed how readily New York women have adopted the Russian hoot? I think them most becoming as well as most comfortable, and in some cases a little more becoming when laced on the inside of the leg for about five inches, just to tighten the waist of the ankle to one's own shape. These boots I have seen in enormous varieties, and at the Ritz the other day a woman appeared wearing a green velvet coat bordered with chinchilla and a pair of green velvet boots topped with the same fur. It was enormously attractive, though of course I don't know as I should care to see the same boots walking along on the stone pavement. Still, when one steps from one's car straight indoors, they are certainly to be considered.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

Will teach you all the MODERN DANCES in a few hours



Classical Dancing

Ballet Dancing

or

Society Dances

And Remember



That COLUMBIA Records will play on your machine even if it is not a COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA.

Once you have played a Columbia Record on your instrument, we believe you will never again be satisfied with a tone any less round and rich and natural.



SOLE AGENTS
ROBINSONS

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

Try Things □ By Lyon G. Tyler

(Dr. Tyler is President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.)

The American people have prided themselves upon being the most practical people in the world, but some things which are happening around us are calculated to make us think that, after all, we are a nation of dreamers. There are men who talk in their sleep, and it is possible that the country is asleep, in spite of the immense amount of talking done. The moral that I am driving at is that there is too much discussion of public matters and too little trial of their solution.

It is surprising, in listening to the most approved speakers of the country, how little real information is given out by any of them. Public excellence in speaking has degenerated into phrase making that startles the ear and keeps the audience in a state of nervous expectancy. And yet, when the speaking is done, how little of it can be remembered or made a part of our valued mental possessions. Argument at best is never conclusive, and I have come to a time in life when I am almost forced to believe that all argument is a waste of words.

There is nothing that does not admit of an argument pro and con, and things when tried seldom turn out as they are predicted from any standpoint. The reason lies in the simple fact that the most potent conditions governing events are underlying and hidden from view.

The nation was convulsed for years about the slavery question, and yet when abolition came it was far from justifying the arguments of either side. The Southerners honestly felt that the abolition of slavery would produce a condition of bloody anarchy similar to that in Hayti. The result has not borne out their apprehensions.

Many fanatical Northerners argued

that there was no difference whatever between white man and negro, and that, therefore, emancipation was the solution of all the troubles of the country. Very little is heard of this kind of talk at present, for the facts speak very differently.

I referred to the things happening about the world calculated to make us take notice. One of the things is the astonishing prowess exhibited by Germany. Only a year ago, dreaming and talking, we thought ourselves the strongest people on earth.

Now there is a universal cry of our impotence and a realization that we are effete. We are decrepit, because we have talked and failed to realize that the people of Europe—the German people, especially—were up and doing. This is not to say that I approve of the direction of their ultimate activity. God forbid! That is a different question.

What I mean to say is that we have slept and talked, and they were awake and trying of things, and we wonder at the prodigious strength manifested from a quarter so little expected.

Let us come to the conclusion. I hold that when any great demand is made by any considerable body of our citizens, instead of arguing and prolonging discussion, we should try the measure and watch the result. If the result is bad, we can discard the experiment and go back to the old conditions. There are female suffrage and the prohibition of the sale of liquor, for instance.

Why not try them and determine the question whether they are good or bad by their consequences? All the argument in the world will never settle the problem in advance. I say, Try things. Action, not words. Is what is wanted, and so action as an ideal should be impressed upon our youth in the schools and the colleges.

An Idea With Going Power

A New York man, Philip R. Dillon, recently addressed the Editor of The New York World as follows:

Sir: Why did the New York newspapers nearly all report the sailing of the Henry Ford expedition as if it were a joke? Most editors and reporters in this city will probably answer, "Because it was a joke." I fear that this is the answer of sick mediocrity.

Was it truly so that the reporters saw only a spectacular vaudeville joke? It is almost unbelievable. So many reporters were hardly so obtuse. Therefore one suspects insincerity in the report of the sailing. Surely there were reporters whose vision carried beyond the crudeness, gauche clumsiness, womanishness and childishness of the sensual plot, and who saw the great idea behind and the going power of that idea! Is it possible that no reporter was there with even the dramatic sense?

Consider that Henry Ford is not at all a rationalist, nor an artist, nor more than half an ascetic. He is an evangelist with the instinct of the poet. Evangelists and poets win always, because they deal only with the heart.

Nietzsche, the quintessential aristocratic mind, the most powerful single philosophic influence in the oligarchies of Germany, England and France—Nietzsche would not have written scoffery of the Henry Ford expedition. Nietzsche would have murdered opposed Henry Ford and the idea for which Ford is but a sign, but Nietzsche would not have

underrated Ford, nor would he have wasted thought and time in trivial ridicule. For the philosopher who hated the Nazarene priest, and who wrote the new gospel of the superman, pathetically admitted that the Nazarene had won—and would win—at least for centuries to come, because heart has won and will win over Socratic rationalism and the Apollonian ideal of the artist.

Why do you leaders, newspapers, dissipate in trivial scorn of the unimportant? The veriest tyro in the study of history—the schoolboy—can point out an unbroken series of world movements which commenced with dragging fringes of the frothing motley, the hysterical. How well the old Greeks knew that they gave to the spectacle of great tragedy a Dionysian chorus screamingly wild, intoxicated!

Well, then, Coxey's army marched to Washington through a revelry of scoffers. And the idea won, or was it Coxey's army that won?

I am tempted to think that the American oligarchy has made ridicule a thing in itself, an end, a fetish. What is the American oligarchy? The professors, lawyers, journalists, financiers. It is the business of an oligarchy to keep the people—the masses, the slaves—placated, illusioned. Else they—the masses—will revolt. It is dangerous to ridicule Henry Ford and his idea. The masses will resent, grow sullen. They will love Ford the more as you scorn him. And the Ford expedition? It is a drama, tragedy, with its proper Dionysian chorus. Be careful!

The Mightiest Force In Civilizations

By Charles F. Thwing

President Western Reserve University. What is the mightiest force in civilization?

At least four forces might be regarded as not unworthy of deserving the great name. They are: The family, religion, literature and personality. The family is founded upon love, religion upon the sense of the Infinite, literature upon the power of interpretation, and personality upon the greatness of the individual.

These four forces are embodied in the teacher. For the teacher represents the element of love which is the basis of the family. The teacher who fails to love a student is unworthy of being a teacher. Loving his student, he puts his own life into the life of that boy or girl and lifts that boy or girl into largeness of character.

The teacher also represents the essence of religion. For he should, in ways indirect and in ways as direct as the law allows, bring a sense of the

Infinite, of the Eternal, of the Supreme into the soul of the student. Such an appreciation ennobles, enriches, refines, strengthens.

The teacher, furthermore, uses literature. The best books upon the best subjects are his tools, his atmosphere, his quickening influences. The poem, the biography, the essay, the novel are all forces which enlarge the understanding, quicken the heart and inspire and ennoble the character.

The teacher also uses himself as a person, apart from his doing, without reference to his serving. He himself is to be so large as to give enlargement, so fine as to give refinement, so noble as to ennoble, so wise as to guide, so strong as to strengthen every member of his class.

Therefore, uniting these four great elements of the four primary institutions or forces—the family, religion, literature, and personality—the teacher may not unworthily be called the mightiest force in civilization.

WHAT IS YOUR IDEA OF LUXURY?

By Charles W. Wood

How would you like to recline all day on a gorgeous couch, with a hundred multi-colored silk pillows, and be fed, fanned and fussed over by a dozen ebony attendants? That, according to a recent newspaper interview, is one Washington Square celebrity's idea of luxury. It was an idea—the luxury of color, temperature and inaction—but, for myself, I would prefer Blackwell's Island. But tastes differ, even as to luxury, and that is why I wondered and inquired what other people's dreams of luxury might be.

"I WISH I had a desk eighteen feet square," said the editor of a radical magazine. "I have forty or fifty pencils lying around of odd lengths and sizes—I wish I had a big candy-pail full of them. Then I wish I had a barrel of green ink—I've only got a quart, and the accompanying suggestion of necessary economy tells against free expression."

"I WANT to be a country gentleman," said an art student from South Carolina who hasn't been a bit impressed by his two years in New York. "Any kind of an old shack to live in and two or three hundred dollars a year for food and rags would do the trick. Only I'd want to be absolutely free from work and be able to tell the whole world to go to the devil."

"I WANT to be able to be a fool," said a graduate of the Charity Organization Society. "I went into social work with a passion to help people and I've had it drilled into me for years how foolish unsystematic giving is. What I want is to be reckless and extravagant, to get hold of some of the 'unworthy' cases, set them up in style and watch the fun. I'd like to be panhandled for a nickel and fork over a thousand-dollar bill. I'd like to be touched for a cup of coffee and give the bum a dozen suits of broadcloth, an automobile and a paid-up lease to a Riverside Drive apartment."

"MUSIC," said a tailor, who makes a living by putting creases into frayed trousers. "Altogether too much emphasis is placed on mere poverty. With good music everywhere poverty wouldn't be so unbearable. The happiest people are some of the poorest—when they manage to get to the opera. The trouble is they can enjoy the luxury only a few hours a year. If such music filled our lives this would be heaven."

"MY idea of luxury," said a journalist, "is to be in a place where, if some one dropped a cigarette paper on the ground, it would cause a racket. Silence, complete and absolute, that is luxury."

"TWO dollars" was one man's idea of luxury. "That is," he explained, "if you are always sure of the two dollars. No matter what you spend then; you won't go broke—you'll have a couple of dollars left."

"I WANT a mountain stream to play with," said another writer. "And a pick and a shovel and a trowel. I don't want much help; just give me time enough to build what I want to build and tear it down again when I want to tear it down. I want to make the finest

swimming pool ever. I don't know how to do it, but I want to learn how. If it takes twenty years what difference does it make? Give me the stream and the land and the time, and I'm willing to wait for the swimming pool."

"TO have eight days a week," said a sedate and circumspect business man. "I am a conservative. I'm conventional and believe in being conventional. I feel that a man ought to account to society for the way he spends his time, every day, seven days a week. But if I could get in an extra day that would be different. It wouldn't be anybody's business what I did with that."

"I have a million dollars," said a millionaire, "without any one on earth suspecting it. To be thought poor, to live like a working-man, to meet people on the level; to get myself liked or disliked by a candid appraisal of what I am instead of how I may be used; to escape people with axes to grind; not to be compelled to keep up appearances; to be able to eat and wear what I like without apology, even if it is cheap; to fall in love with a girl and know that she isn't falling in love with my money."

"THE luxury of clothes had a goodly number of devotees, but the most fastidious dresser I interviewed was not among them. 'I'd like to live,' he said, 'in some village where clothes aren't worn. We can't be natural until we get rid of them, and we can't be beautiful either. We don't feel that it is necessary. The luxury of clothes! Why, that's on a par with the luxury of false teeth and wigs. The greatest luxury I can think of is a perfect physical life, and a mind so pure and simple that it cannot be ashamed.'"

"THE fastest yacht on the ocean for mine," was the modest ambition of a downtown desk-worker. "Fit it out with everything good to eat and drink and throw in a couple of Jerseys so we can have fresh cream every day. I want to pick the company and make the rules. Then we'd say goodbye for good to all such foolish things as civilization, cold weather and work."

"TO be able to buy all the books I want," was the most luxurious dream that a woman playwright could think of. "Oh, I can buy a few every day," she continued; "but that isn't what I mean. I want to buy them all, as fast as they come out. It's just agony to have to leave a store with only three or four under my arm."

"MY idea of real luxury," said a newspaper man, "is to have fifteen pairs of trousers and a pair

of suspenders for every one. I have achieved the trousers all at the same time, but never the corresponding number of suspenders."

"FEW of the many I talked to had any dream of luxury. Many wanted homes, but not luxurious ones; and many others wanted a steady, but moderate, income. Good food, good clothes, good health were their ambitions; the luxuries they indulged in were seemingly accidents of circumstance."

"Why, I've got all the luxuries there are already," a commercial traveler put it, "but darned few of the necessities. I ride in a Pullman, have a room and a bath at the best hotels, eat nothing less than two dollar dinners, and get my hat brushed and my nails manicured about forty times a day by the most obsequious slaves on earth. But I'm a stranger to my wife and children, I can't afford to go home at night, and I'm dying for some good old-fashioned cooking."

"LUXURY," said my philosophic mentor who tends to look on the canal, "luxury is something nobody wants. It may be called reverse deficiency. It is a concept of too much born of an experience of too little. Do you understand?" I understood—that there was something coming.

"People want enough," he continued. "They don't want too much, but they think of too much because they have too little. Number seven shoes pinched me, and I wanted eight. But I had suffered so much that I couldn't stop at eight and bought nine. These nines are luxuries, but they are really quite uncomfortable."

"Luxury is uncomfortable because it is plus-comfortable. Money never brings happiness because one has to get too much in order to be sure of having enough. If we had to marry twenty-seven wives in order to be sure of one, we'd have the same trouble there."

"Perfect luxury," he concluded, "is perfect boredom. It is eternal rest, the old-fashioned heaven, a perennial nothing-to-do. The people who have the most today don't suffer as much as the others, but they never enjoy themselves. No, these shoes don't hurt, but they bore me terribly!"

"LUXURY—But nothing could pall on a man like living in perpetual luxury. Luxury, like happiness, might be defined as the satisfaction of all conscious desires—the ability not only to obtain all necessities without effort, but the things that are luscious as well. Money, of course, is the basis of luxury, but there are many luxuries that money cannot buy—the Gift of Appreciation is one of them."

'Rebirth Of A Nation' Edition Pleases New York Sun

The New York Sun, in many respects the most famous of Gotham newspapers, was so caught by The China Press "Rebirth of a Nation" edition that in its issue of December 5 it devoted its principal leader to a description of the edition—a thing probably unprecedented in metropolitan journalism. Incidentally, it should be said that the value of such editions in awakening interest in China cannot be exaggerated. This is demonstrated not only by The Sun's editorial, but by letters from all parts of the world. Here's what The Sun said:

Our contemporary The China Press has taken the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic to issue a "Rebirth of a Nation" edition. It is a folio of some 200 pages, well printed and illustrated. The cover, in colors and gold, with quaint Chinese drawings of primitive tree dwellers, sedan chairs and junks in the background, and railway trains, steamships, airplane, automobile and young Chinaman in American tailored clothes in the foreground, explains the purpose of the publication, which is to show how this ancient land is accepting modern conditions.

The introduction is in Chinese by the President, Yuan Shih-kai. He says that the most urgent and important measures in administering the

State are "that there should be no waste land nor idle people." He asks for a mutual assistance between nations and an exchange of wisdom and knowledge. "This is what is meant by millennium, the attainment of which is my prayer."

Our old friend Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in writing upon judicial reforms, shows both that humor and common sense for which we remember him, by saying that to attempt to adopt western reforms is like a Chinaman's first trial in donning western dress; "the trousers will probably be too long, the coat too short, the collar too high, the necktie sets awry and the boots pinch." "How to make prison life in well regulated prisons less attractive," he does not attempt to solve, but says it is a problem for penologists.

The Minister of Communications in his article outlines so many fascinating excursions by railroads and proves his statement by pictures of lakes and low distant ranges of mountains, of snug little Chinese villas and pavilions, or towering pagodas and monuments centuries old, that one is almost tempted to start before all the world gets to touring China. But Frederick McCormick, secretary of the Monuments Society, who says that "the monuments of China are among the most conspicuous in the world" and range from a coin or oracle bone to

the great wall, assures us that the State is now caring for its monuments. We may thus see some of the million or more even if we must wait a year or longer to start.

"German activities in China" is the subject of an article by Dr. Gerhard Pernitzsch. An accompanying exhibit of three pages of pictures of substantial buildings in most of the coast cities tells the story of German progress in this part of the Far East quite as well as anything he has written. The United States Commercial Attaché, Julian H. Arnold, says:

"The time is now opportune for the inauguration of big things in American trade in China, but it will require big men to do the work in a way commensurate with the opportunities presented, hence let the American manufacturers and financiers send their big men to this field to cooperate with those of experience already on the ground."

The heads of all the departments of the State report improvements conservatively and modestly—Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, too modestly, in these words. "Though incompetent, the writer will try to discharge his duties as long as he bears the responsibilities of office"—and we may believe that China is really emerging from her centuries of darkness and the same time attending to her own business as in the past.

GROWTH OF THE GARY PLAN

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Gary plan has fairly captured New York. The big town expects to save \$4,000,000 a year by the adoption of this new school system; which consists primarily in using the same facilities for two sets of children. The fourteen old buildings which are being used for the Gary schools have been completely remodeled, and eight new ones are planned.

In education Americans are, above all, conservative, but when there is a chance to save money, they immediately become interested. So the Gary plan is spreading. El Paso has taken it up as the most practicable method of meeting the increased school attendance caused by the Texas compulsory education law. Newark, Buffalo, Rochester and Schenectady each have at least one school on the Gary plan, and there are many other cities that are either considering it, or experimenting with it.

The Gary plan consists in the elimination of wasted time, in the use of equipment, and in the adaptation of the course of instruction to the individual child. Heretofore, "individual instruction" has been one of the most effective boasts of the private schools, where pupils were few and teachers many. The Gary plan provides no individual instruction in that sense; but its curriculum is as adjustable to the powers and peculiarities of the child as a well planned machine is to its material.

Under the Gary system, a given school room accommodates just twice as many pupils as there are seats. While one set of children is occupying them, the rest of the school is using the play-grounds, gymnasiums, auditoriums, workshops and laboratories. All of these facilities, rightly used, will cost less per capita than an ordinary school room run on the old plan.

A model of the Froebel school of Gary was one of the most interesting educational exhibits at San Francisco. It contained ideal accommodations for two thousand pupils ranging in age from kindergarten to high school years. The rooms included two kindergartens, twenty-four class rooms, five laboratories, eight workshops, three studios for musical and expression work, an auditorium, two gymnasiums and two swimming pools.

The building at Gary stands in a ten acre park owned by the city; and the lawns, shrubbery and two school gardens of an acre each are cared for by the pupils and instructors in botany, agriculture and allied lines. In the park there are a number of animal houses, and these are under the care of the youthful zoologists and their instructors. Truly, we have left the little red school house far behind.

The daily program of this most modern of American schools lasts from eight-thirty in the morning until five in the evening, and this time is equally divided between the pupils of school X, and those of school Y. Each of the pupils has about 220 minutes of academic work, 80 minutes of industrial and scientific work, 40 minutes in the auditorium, and 40 minutes of play in gymnasium and playground.

This, however, is merely for the normal, the much discussed average child. Each pupil is studied, and the proportions of study, work and play nicely adjusted to his individual needs. If parents want to keep their children at home for moral instruction, or send them to church or prayer meeting, it may be arranged. Likewise, if the mother runs a boarding house, and the daughter is needed at the noon hour, to wait on table, she will be excused from school and

given credit for her work at home as part of the industrial course.

Shop and mechanical work are an important part of the Gary plan. The instructors in these lines are skilled laborers and get regular union wages. They instruct the boys in carpentry, plumbing, painting, metal work, printing and electricity, while keeping the school in repair and doing its necessary daily work. Since the building is in constant use, constant repair is necessary, and the young mechanics learn from the first to face practical problems.

The well-equipped Gary school includes a printing press, where the pupils may get a very fair knowledge of that trade, including photography and engraving. The Froebel School now manufactures some of its own text books; and many of the schools take orders for outside work. The printing plant of the Emerson school in Gary did nearly two thousand dollars worth of printing work one year and made a profit over all expenses of that department. In the cabinet-making department, the value of the work was over three thousand dollars, and here also the work more than paid the expenses of the course.

The defective child and the brilliant child are the two great problems of the public schools. Curriculum-fit the average child fairly well but the backward one cannot keep up, and the bright one is idle half the time. The Gary plan is easily adjusted to both of these cases. A weak child may spend most of his time in carefully supervised play until he is strong enough to study, and one who learns slowly will be given plenty of time. Promotion is by subjects, not by grades. The brilliant youngster can thus go ahead as fast as his aptitudes will carry him.

According to this new idea, the advantages of school are not merely for children, but for any citizen who wants education. The Gary plan comprises evening school for men, and last year there were more men enrolled in the evening classes, in some of the cities, than there were boys in the day school. These evening schools are divided into sections, just as the day classes are.

The privilege of using the school shops is also extended to all citizens. Anyone may make anything he wishes in the school shops by merely paying the price of the materials. This maintenance of night school for adults is a great deal more expensive than day school, but its value to a community is equal to the cost, in the opinion of most educators. For one thing, it is the surest and quickest way to make citizens out of aliens.

Another unique feature of the Gary plan is the use of the children to instruct each other. The young pedagogues are graded upon their efficiency. The desire to excel before their fellows is, of course, a great stimulus to effort. This feature of the plan is the subject of a good deal of discussion, educators disagreeing as to its value, but it has undoubtedly been used with success.

The Gary plan is purely and typically American in its origin. It was worked out by William R. Wirt, a young educator who was placed in charge of the public schools of Gary, Indiana. Gary is an industrial town with a population of 50,000. There are nineteen different nationalities represented. To educate the children of this motley crowd of alien laborers, and to make good American citizens of them with rather scant appropriations, was the problem that confronted Mr. Wirt.

Out of this difficulty and this need grew the big idea that is now attracting the attention of all progressive American cities.

Little Stories of Big Men

By H. H. Stansbury

Senator Atlee Pomerene tells a story about William J. Bryan's recent campaign for the "Drys" in Ohio, and how Mr. Bryan was suspected of violating neutrality by one of his Teutonic admirers. Mr. Bryan observed that he was glad so many Germans were present, and remarked that the German Emperor was a "teetotaler."

Immediately there was a disturbance in the audience. Several men were struggling with an excited German-American who appeared to be trying to reach Mr. Bryan or expostulate with him. The disturber was thrown out of the hall and an explanation was demanded by the police.

"He called the Kaiser a hard name," was the disguised reply. "I did not think Mr. Bryan would be so personal."

Several well known army critics have recently given public utterances

to their differences of opinion with Secretary Garrison over the proposed increases in the army. When the newspaper men who "cover" the office of the Secretary of War saw Mr. Garrison the other day they asked for a reply to the criticisms.

The amiable Secretary of War was cornered, but, as usual, a ready wit saved the situation for him. He said: "I once heard a man say after listening to a lecture by Robert Taft that nearly everybody knew what Ingersoll thought about the Almighty, but none knew what the Almighty thought about Ingersoll."

The Secretary then added, solemnly: "I am inclined to say it will be almost as difficult to get me to tell what I think of my critics in the matter of preparedness for the army."

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why Not Train Girls in Self-Defense? Part I

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

One of the most interesting and radical suggestions made by Professor Emily Putnam in her Vassar anniversary address was that deliberate attempt be made to emancipate woman in girlhood from her age-long physical disabilities.

This emancipation of girlhood means two things, as she clearly points out. First, and not least important, the relegation to the ash barrel and the museum, where it belongs, of the ridiculous crippling and health-destroying present feminine costume.

A woman's brain needs emancipation, but her feet need it more. The only thing that ever has been said or could be said in its favor is that it is customary, becoming and modest; though why under heaven it should be considered modest for a man's clothing to reveal the damning fact that he is a biped and immodest for a woman's to do the same is one of those things that, as Lord Dundreary said, "No fellow ever can find out."

Skirts are as ungraceful and unbecoming, from not merely the point of view of the artist but of the expert costumer, as they are hampering and unhealthy. But still they cling, to paraphrase Galileo's immortal "e pur se muove"—and cripple.

A Senseless Term
The other things is the total abolition of that senseless term "unladylike," as applied to anything and anybody under the age of fifteen. We wouldn't lose by it in point of ultimate conduct and character, and we would gain enormously in vigor, in happiness and in courage. To insist upon a girl, a mere child, being ladylike years and even decades before she has attained the mature dignity of ladyhood, is of a piece with its kindred

asininity of trying to chain down and drill a boy into being a grown man, a "perfect little gentleman," years before the appointed time.

The same fallacy underlies both tendencies, that because both of these achievements are supposed to be so high and difficult, therefore, we must make our unfortunate youngsters begin rehearsing years and years in advance, for fear when the time comes they will not be fitted for them.

A Better Way

The best way to train a boy or girl, for life is to let him or her live, right here and now. To be just as thorough, harumscarum and adventurous a boy, and romping, fearless, happy a girl as possible is the very best imaginable preparation for the serious business and responsibilities of later life.

A very large percentage, if not a majority, of girls would like to roam the fields and roams and scramble and play just like the boys do, not perhaps at precisely the same games, but something equivalent, if they were only permitted by Dame Fashion and Mrs. Grundy.

Ah, but, says some one at once, think of the awful dangers that lie in wait, the terrible risk of femininity, the ever present terror of personal assault! There is little question that this one vital consideration plays a tremendous part in making and keeping the majority of women physical cowards. But the very fact of the existence of this special risk is an overwhelming reason why girls should, in the first place, be frankly told of the nature of it, and then trained to protect themselves, if need be with firearms; to stand by one another for defense as boys do; to develop their speed and endurance and power of escape, and in every way try to minimize this dread

and build up this susceptible point in their courage and independence.

Our Imbecile Rules

Nothing could be more idiotic than our present attitude and method; first of all, a rigid conspiracy of silence, to keep the young girl in absolute ignorance of the nature of this danger, and then to fill her with a black, overwhelming, mysterious dread of something terrible that may happen if she ventures to walk down the village street after dark, or walk a few hundred yards out into the innocent country, or cross a field out of sight of her appointed guardians in the daylight.

At the same time we swathe her in a straitjacket called a skirt; forbid her to run, to climb, to jump, to learn to wrestle or to box if she wishes, and train her to shriek and put her hands over her eyes the moment that a gun is brought near her.

The natural physical disparity between the sexes is not more than about 10 per cent, but by our mummifying dress and swaddling band methods of mental training we nearly treble this inferiority, do our best to deprive woman of any means either of defense or escape, and then wonder that she is a physical coward.

Anecdotes Of
The Famous

M. Clemenceau, the ex-Premier of France, had once an amusing though very annoying experience. He had as his favorite servant a man who could neither read nor write.

One day a well known senator called to see him, but M. Clemenceau sent word through his servant that he was too busy to grant an interview. The senator replied that he must see the Premier, as his business was most important. M. Clemenceau, very much annoyed at this persistency, wrote on the back of the senator's visiting card: "Get rid of this old fool in five minutes," and gave it to his servant with instructions to take it to his secretary, M. Coussol.

The servant went to look for M. Coussol, but could not find him anywhere. Not wishing to disturb his master again, and being unable to read what M. Clemenceau had written on the visiting card, he returned to the waiting senator with the remark:

"Very sorry, sir, but Mr. Clemenceau is busy and his secretary is out, but my master has written the reply on your card here, if you would care to read it."

The senator read M. Clemenceau's message and abruptly left the house. After that the Premier counted one supporter less in the world of politics.

Lord Dunraven, in his younger days, when he was known as Lord Adare, speculated in theatrical enterprises, but his success in this direction was not, unfortunately, equal to his enthusiasm. One day a certain well-known wit was asked to give a title to one of his lordship's plays.

"Well," he answered, "why not call it Robin Adair?"

The two Sheridans, father and son, were supping one night at a period when young Tom expected to get into Parliament.

"I think, father," said he, "that many men who are called great patriots in the Commons are great

humbugs. For my own part, I will write upon my forehead, in legible characters, "To be let."

"And under that, Tom," replied the father, "write 'unfurnished'!"

A former Earl of Shaftesbury, once called a meeting which only two people attended—himself and a fat reporter. The Earl said he would dictate his intended speech.

"At a large and respectable meeting held recently—"

"But that's not right!" objected the reporter, pointing to the empty hall.

"Come, come," said his lordship, "are you not large and am I not respectable?"

Why They Shouted

A young married couple, who lived near a famous golf course, were entertaining an elderly aunt.

"Well, Aunt Mary, how did you spend this afternoon?" asked the hostess, on the first day.

"Oh, I enjoyed myself very much!" replied auntie, with a beaming smile. "I went for a walk across the moors. There seemed a great many people about, and some of them shouted at me in a most eccentric manner, but I just took no notice."

"And, by the way," she went on, "I found such a number of curious little round white things. I brought them home to ask you what they were."

And the dear old lady produced from her handbag about a dozen golf balls!

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1916

That New Goodrich Tire

The following is a paper on cord tires, prepared by J. H. Wagenhorst, department manager of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., and read before the Indiana section of the S. A. E.

The intent of this paper is to describe in a general way cord tire construction. It is not the purpose to criticize or condemn any particular make. The principle involved in the manufacture of all fabric tires is practically the same, except for various designs of the bead.

In fabric tire construction the cloth or fabric is cut to a certain length and width to thoroughly envelop the core or form upon which the tire is built. One ply after another is laid until there are a sufficient number of plies in the carcass to give it the necessary strength and shape. Certain variations in length of circumference at the tread as well as at the bead are bound to prevail due to the shape of the tire. These variations in length are to a large extent, but not wholly, equalized during the building-up process. The inequalities are, therefore, bound to cause disturbing forces in the tire, of which a more detailed account will follow. It is true that at certain parts of a fabric tire some material may be in tension, while other parts are in compression, due to the inequalities spoken of. This tends to develop certain forces and heat while the tire is in motion.

The general supposition is that heat in tires is due to road contact and skidding. To some extent this is true, but the percentage of heat from this source as compared with the real cause is small. As a matter of fact, a very large percentage of heat comes from the inside or carcass of the tire. There are found to be variations in tension in each ply and between adjacent plies. The various plies not acting uniformly, the deflection due to contact with the road when a tire is in use causes what is known as internal friction, which is practically the direct cause for the heat developed. The tire in use is constantly changing its shape or form at places of contact with the road, which requires a certain amount of energy; the greater the change in shape, the more energy is required and consequently the more heat developed.

Whenever the order of curvature of the inner plies is changed from convex to concave under inflation, due to a severe blow, the inner plies are apt to break. In combination with the series of fabric cloth layers in the carcass will be found a certain amount of rubber by which these plies are stuck to each other, the power of adhesion being in a large measure in proportion to the quality of rubber used. The structure of a fabric tire is such that the warp and wof have no chance for elongation when severe blows are delivered. The result is that the inner plies cannot convey the shock over any great distance.

In other words, it is concentrated at or over the surface of an area about equal to the size of the object struck, the result being that the material is over-worked and consequently breaks. How many know, however, that this has happened? No one removes a tire after a particularly hard impact, providing the inflation holds up and the tire has no apparent cut. The tire may not show the least sign of injury, yet on the inside will be found a broken strand in one, two or three plies. The tire has sufficient remaining strength to hold up for some time, during which wearing of the material of the remaining strands in all plies is going on until finally the casing gives way with no indication of defective fabric. When blowouts occur on the tread, the cause invariably has been some severe blow by impact with a stone, block of wood, iron or any hard substance.

It has been shown in a general way how a fabric tire is constructed and injured. The ideal pneumatic tire would consist of but one ply. An inner tube, for example, would be the nearest approach to ideal pneumatic construction, since it offers less resistance to bending and considerably less work is required in changing its shape to fit road inequalities. The term resilience so commonly used by tire companies is defined as being the amount of work given back by a body after being distorted, in recovering its original shape. Obviously then if the material offers little resistance to change of shape, its resilience or flexibility is proportionately greater. As an extreme case there might be cited a comparison between a sponge rubber and an ordinary eraser. To squeeze the sponge rubber out of shape is easier than to do so with the hard eraser.

It has been the aim to construct a tire giving maximum durability combined with maximum resiliency. This would be ideal. It has been found, however, that in obtaining a maximum for either one of the two properties, the other is reduced. The development of this ideal tire has led to the application of the different principles employed in the construction of the cord tire. One of the first prominent advantages is that the tire body is made up of only two plies of specially prepared cord. The finished cord consists of a varying number of small unit strands depending on the size of the cord desired. These unit strands are grouped and led through a tube with apertures at the end of just sufficient size to permit the group to enter. At about the middle of the tube rubber cement is forced in under high pressure. This expels the air from the unit strand, rubber taking its place. From these tubes the groups are led through a drying room directly to a machine which twists the grouped strands and at the same time winds them on a spool or bobbin. These bobbins are then taken to the cabling machine where they are held in such a way that as they are being

unwound a certain tension is applied equally on all strands as the cord is being fed into the cabling machine, which also winds the cabled cord on a larger bobbin. The tension on all twisted cords being uniform as it enters the cabling machine, perfect cabling is secured. This cabled cord then is fed through tubes similar to those used while grouping, giving the cabled cord a final application of rubber, the percentage by weight being about 45. The cord is now ready for flattening, which does not impair its strength. There being a difference between tread and bead circumference and the same number of cords on the tread as on the bead, it is necessary to flatten the cord and arrange it edgewise at the bead in order that it occupy less space, and then give it a slight twist flatwise to take up the excess space on the tread.

This operation is performed by a machine which lays every inch of the cord at a uniform tension, thus building up a body in tension alone, there being no compression in any part of the cord. This method develops a tire that will not stretch under general tire working conditions. Consequently, when cut it does not open. To prove this we have had railroad spikes driven into cord tires and removed. It was found that considerable force was required to insert the spike again in the original hole.

A former upon which the cord is laid is first set into a machine. This former has the appearance of an automobile wheel, but is made of iron and collapsible. Inserted in the former at the place where the bead is later attached are a number of pins or staples on which the cord is automatically looped and laid at an angle edgewise. Just enough turn is given on the tread to take up the increase of tread circumference over bead circumference. After one ply has been laid, the former is removed from the machine, a layer of gum is applied, covering entirely the first ply, when the former is placed in a similar machine which lays the cord in the opposite direction from the first. In other words, one ply lies diagonally one way and the second diagonally the opposite way. The tension regulation of the cord machine is by weight suspended over a pulley, the weight hanging one side while on the opposite side a chain is suspended, having at its end a smaller pulley through which the cord passes on its way to the looping attachment. The looping necessarily folds the two cords, the folding length being the distance from pin to pin. This folding ordinarily would tend to slacken the tension, but owing to the weight of the pulley, which rises and falls, the cord is kept in constant tension. The cord being embedded in layers of gum, no cords rub against each other, all having perfect freedom of action. There is also no interlocking of material. After the second ply is laid, the former is removed from the machine and a final layer of gum placed over all. Then follows the breaker strip or insert, and finally the tread. The last operation is putting on the beads. The beads are made wholly of fabric and of such design that the pins are

readily buried and covered by the bead. Following this the bead covers are put on and the tire is now ready for curing. Cord tires are cured so that none of the members will be distorted in the process of vulcanization. The tire is made slightly smaller than the mold and when placed in the mold a high internal pressure on the inside of the tire stretches it to conform to the mold, thus further eliminating any possibility of compression in any part of the tire and also helping to form a homogeneous mass.

Survey Of Dixie Highway, Started

Chicago, October 18. The route of the proposed Dixie Highway, which is to be a stretch of good road connecting Chicago with Miami and will be 1,800 miles long, is being surveyed by Field Secretary Glibreath and President M. M. Allison of the Dixie Highway Association. W. M. Dilsaver, J. H. Friberg and George Scarborough also are driving cars for the whole distance, and the party will include the Standard Oil company, car. Quite an elaborate ceremony, consisting of dedicatory speeches and tableaux, preceded the start of the trip from Chicago, October 9. Governor Dunne of Illinois was the guest of honor and gave an address, as did also a representative of Mayor Thompson of Chicago. The tourists are being greeted by groups of farmers in the country and crowds and brass bands in the towns and villages. It is expected that the tour will terminate at Miami Saturday, October 23.

Cold Weather And Storage Batteries

Things That Every Car Owner Should Know

If you've ever had the experience of cranking a motor with the temperature below freezing you'll appreciate the importance of keeping your storage battery in good condition during the winter months.

Here are a few suggestions offered by the Willard Storage Battery Company which every motor car owner will do well to heed.

Very little trouble is experienced with a storage battery if it is kept filled with distilled water and fully charged. Often a motor car owner has difficulty in starting his motor in cold weather and blames his storage battery when it is due to some other cause. For instance, you've probably seen somebody try to start their motor and heard the starter turn over and over for several minutes. Naturally such a performance drains the battery of its strength and a great deal of driving is necessary in order to have it recuperate. Or you may have seen a motor car standing at the curb on a cold winter night with all the lights burning full blast. These are things that can be avoided and a little foresight on the part of the car owner will save him a great deal of inconvenience later on.

Priming the motor is one way to avoid the necessity of having the starter spin the motor for any length

of time. Back in the days of the crank a car owner would not have attempted to start his motor on a cold morning without first priming it. Today he is too prone to leave it entirely to his electrical system and he does not think of the inconvenience caused him if that system goes wrong.

It isn't necessary to worry about a storage battery all the time in order to keep it working properly, but a periodic inspection will do more good than any amount of guesswork. The car owner can either make this inspection himself or have it made free of charge at any of the Willard Service Stations. They will tell him the

exact condition of his battery, what it needs and how he should take care of it in order to get the best results from it. A battery should not be allowed to run down, especially in cold weather, because the danger of freezing is greater when the charge is weak. The results of a frozen battery are too serious to be risked through the lack of attention. Since the successful operation of electric lighting and starting systems depends to such a great extent upon the storage battery, it only seems natural that the car owner should take care of his battery and follow the suggestions offered by those who have his good in mind.

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

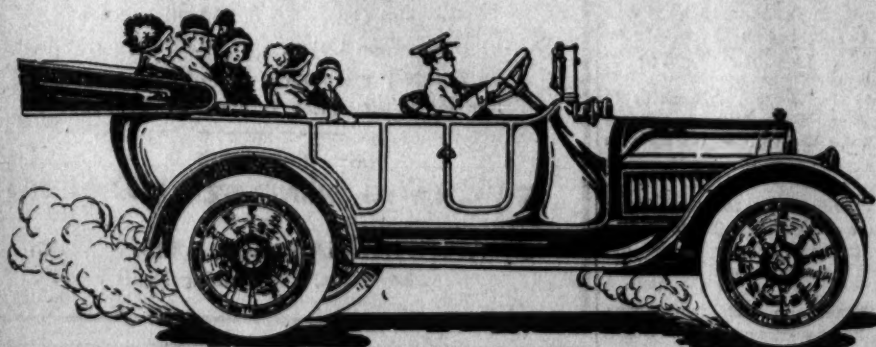
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If you buy a pair of boots you pay a good price. Comparatively speaking, you could buy one and a half pairs for the same money at Blanks', and even two pairs at Dashes', but you don't, because your inherent tastes demand quality and your common sense suggests that anything else is unwise.

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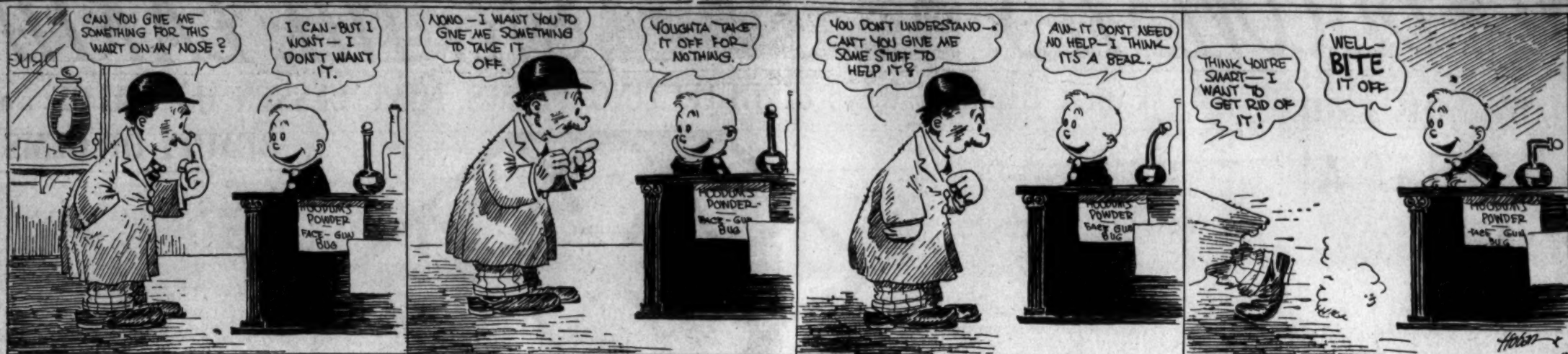
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Jerry

Oh Well, A Kid Has to Kid Once In A While

By Hoban



WOMAN, AGED 75, AUTO ENTHUSIAST

"Many motorists have come to the Coast this year in their touring cars from all parts of the United States and Canada," says W. F. Culbertson, president of a San Francisco Motor firm.

"All were impressed with the scenic splendor of the Far West and say that they came through without discomfort or inconvenience, and that generally speaking the roads were better than they expected to find them.

"Of the many experiences related, I was most impressed by those of Mrs. H. J. Lucher of Orange, Tex. Mrs. Lucher is about 75 years of age. "Just prior to the Pacific Coast trip, which embraced a tour from Canada to the Mexican line, she completed a 15,000-mile drive through the Middle and Eastern States.

Mrs. Lucher owns one of the large 66-horse-power touring cars, and when she arrived in San Francisco the record shows she had toured over 60,000 miles in this country and abroad.

"In Europe she traveled through England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, crossing the Alps at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The car, when it arrived in this city was equipped with all conveniences for long distance travel.

"Like many others attending the exposition and our scenic country, Mrs. Lucher could see no good reason for spending time and motor tour when right at home on the Pacific Coast we have scenery which far exceeds what Europe has to offer.

Auto Displaces Farmer's Horse

The automobile has superseded the horse as the farmer's best friend. This is evidenced by the ever increasing number of cars sold in the rural districts. Manufacturers of medium-priced motor cars are finding a ready market for their product in the vast farming sections, and the purchasing power of these men of the soil is one of the big factors in the automobile business.

"Fully 65 per cent. of this enormous output will be sold to the farmers," says an American agent for the Overland.

"In the fields, with harrow or plough, the horse still holds its own against the invasion of the big tractors. But as a means of transportation he is rapidly giving way to the quicker and more up-to-date service of the motor car."

"The transition from horse to automobile is patent to all who have attended the county fairs this fall or any other centres where farmers congregate. Not so many years ago the appearance of a motor car at one of these meetings was the signal for all hands to gather round in wonder. It is safe to say that few of those present would trade a little horse or buggy for two of the horseless carriages.

"But today just the opposite is true. The parking spaces that were once filled with horses, buggies and wagons are now crowded with automobiles.

"At a plowing contest held recently at Big Rock, Ia., the automobiles filled the large inclosure and overflowed on to the road. Actual count was made of 870 cars, although it is probable that fully 100 more were present in the course of the day. Fifty-nine different makers were included in the gathering, ranging in size and price from the smallest and most inexpensive to the largest and most costly. The records showed that 107 Overlands were parked in the grounds, that representation being larger than that of any other medium-priced car. These figures proved that every eighth car driven in from the surrounding country was an Overland."

Anent Skidding

The memory of the bad accident is enough to mar permanently the pleasure of the motorist, and it is therefore a matter of first importance to take all precautions to guard against even the semblance of a disaster of any kind.

Mechanical advances in construction have so improved the automobile that there is little excuse for smashes. Perhaps the only risk that cannot be entirely eliminated comes in the use of a car on wet and slippery streets, which brings to the fore the peril of skidding.

The skid is one of the most nerve-racking of experiences.

There is nothing that makes a man lose his nerve so thoroughly as a bad skid that ends in a broken wheel against a curb or that makes matters far worse by "side-swiping" a moving trolley car.

It took American inventive genius to discover that if there was sufficient pressure on a chain it would take tons of effort to slide it over a wet pavement or the muddiest of dirt roads; and that weight of any car itself automatically supplies more pressure than is ever needed effectively to stop a tendency to slide on the part of the slippery rubber surface of the tire.

It was then only a question of making a coat of chain mail in such form that it could easily be put on and taken off the wheel.

Probably no other device has done so much to raise the factor of automobile safety.

Unfortunately, roads are not always all wet or all dry.

When one starts out in the rain it's

an easy matter to go prepared by putting on the chains, and when it's really wet, nothing gives a greater feeling of security than "chains on all fours," for, of all skids, the front wheel variety is to be most dreaded, as it is the hardest to counteract by manipulation of the steering wheel.

But in the driest weather there may be the efforts of the street sprinkler to contend with or a sudden shower may overtake the car within so short a distance of home that a driver would rather take the risk than get out in the rain to put on the chains.

In such contingencies the ability to do the right thing at the right time is a great help.

First of all, drive slowly over the wet stretch. Like the Irishman's fall, it isn't the speed that hurts; it's the sudden stop that does the damage.

So, by all means, avoid putting on the brakes, as that simply locks the rear wheels and makes it easier for them to slide by preventing their natural tendency to roll ahead.

The moment the car starts to slide off at the rear, turn the front wheels sharply in the same direction as the rear ones are skidding.

Both pair then present an acute angle to the line of slide movement; and the rear wheels will resume rolling and follow the front wheels instead of skidding.

Turning the front wheels in the other direction will aggravate the tendency to skid to a dangerous degree.

The biggest factor in the prevention of skidding and in making possible ordinarily inaccessible roads in the winter time is the chain nonskid device.

Lubrication and Horse-Sense

The steering mechanism—like most of the other moving parts of the car—requires lubrication, and occasional adjustment, to insure successful operation; but, unlike the other parts of the car, it shows few signs of distress when improperly cared for.

A great deal depends upon the steering gear:

First: It must always hold together.

Second: Considerable depends upon the amount of turning effort required.

Third: The turning resistance throughout the entire range should be uniform. Nothing can be more disconcerting than to have the gearing tighten when turning through certain portion of the range.

Breaks may be caused by defective material or accidents. The defective material should show up during the first one thousand miles. Careful examination should be made to discover cracks after any accident.

A stiff gear is usually caused by lack of lubrication, or too close adjustment.

Tight spots in the gear are caused by bent parts or uneven wear.

One of the easiest ways to determine the condition of your steering mechanism is to jack up one wheel at a time, take hold of the rim, after the wheel is lifted off the floor, and move it back and forth, noting the amount of play and the point where the greatest amount of movement takes place. If this treatment dates back to the time of the purchase of the car, change in the condition or adjustment of the mechanism will be apparent. It sometimes happens that the cross rod between steering knuckles cracks off in the threads at the ends. A vigorous wiggling of the wheel when jacked up will reveal any weakness in the cross bar at this point.

There should never be more than two or three inches lost motion in the steering wheel itself, but a car guides better that has this amount.

The four ball and socket joints, which the steering gear usually has, should be thoroughly covered with heavy leather covers, laced on tightly,

to prevent mud and grit working into the points. Each of these joints should also be provided with forced feed grease cups. By keeping the joints well filled with grease, there will be minimum chance of grit working in. At least twice a season all of these joints should be disassembled and thoroughly cleaned. If there is any doubt that leather covers are in good condition, they should be renewed. Do not practice economy on the steering gear parts.

Do not forget that with the steering gear in good condition, driving over ordinary roads will not be tiresome. If it requires main strength to drive the car, there is something wrong and steps should be taken immediately to find the cause.

Ability to recognize improper performance of any part of the car is worth almost as much as the skill to repair and adjust.

Never fail to make thorough inspection before and after all long trips. Horse sense and lubrication will prevent ninety-nine per cent. of all steering gear troubles.

Packard Company To Develop Aero-Motor

Engines To Be of 100 to 200 Horsepower for Army Aeroplanes

When asked as to the reported activity of the Packard Motor Car Company in the aeronautical field, President Henry B. Joy made the following statement:

"Yes, it is true that the Packard Company has felt that on account of the elaborate engineering studies which it has accomplished in recent years which have led it to the Twin Six type of motor, that it has become incumbent upon it to develop aircraft motors for military purposes. "I have recently ridden in one of

the best American aeroplanes, studying the application of an aeroplane motor to the wants of aircraft. Some of our directors have done considerable aeroplane riding and know the serious needs of the aeroplane art for the very best motors which can possibly be produced.

"It is probably a little out of the ordinary for a corporation to go out of its way to produce such military devices as aeroplane motors, because the demand for them will probably be very uncertain. Yet our Directors feel that it is a part of the very important duty of manufacturers in this country to mobilize their facilities into such form as that they might be availed of in time of need.

We are inclined to feel that our Government is going to find important need of co-operating in the development of what would be the serious wants of our country in time of military trouble, in case such an

unfortunate condition should come to pass.

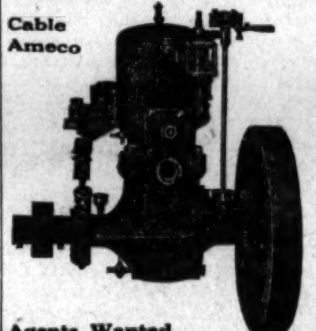
"I feel that I have understated the proposition as to the views which our directors hold of the duties of manufacturers in this country to work in co-operation with the government officials so that we may be ready for any contingency. Our Company feels that it is its duty to carry on this work towards the condition of military preparedness which all our directors thoroughly believe is the important necessity of the day.

"This is not because we are of a warlike disposition. But three out of seven directors of the Packard Company have served in the United States army or navy in time of war, and two others have served long tours of duty in the Michigan State troops. It is not therefore unnatural that our company realizes probably to a greater extent than the average manufacturer the very serious distress which would exist in time of

trouble for want of equipment being available on sudden call to meet the conditions of war which always occurs with surprising suddenness. "We are engaged in seeking to

develop aeroplane motors of in the neighborhood of 100 horsepower and 200 horse-power for light scout aeroplanes and heavier duty aeroplanes."

American Detroit Marine Motors



Motors for Work and Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will burn Gasoline, Kerosene or other oils.

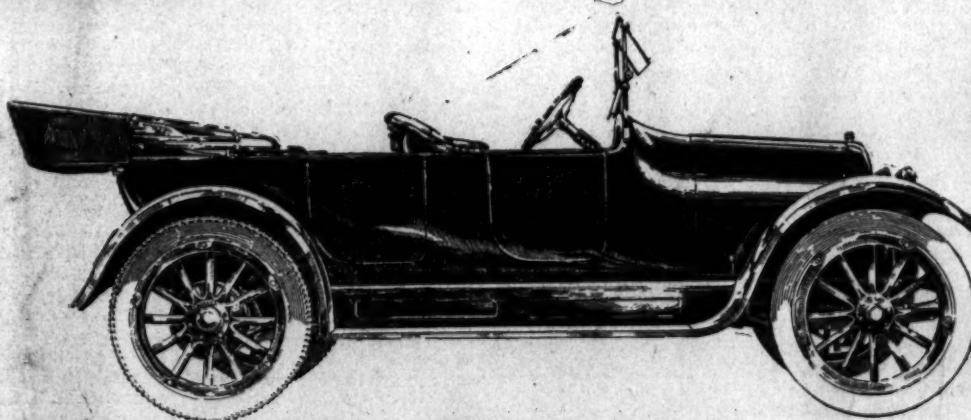
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Model 75



Electric Lights Electric Starter



A Real Family Car At A Low Price

No other automobile at anywhere near the price offers half the advantages of this new Overland.

It has a powerful motor; electric starting and lighting system; 104 inch (2642 mm.) wheel-base; cantilever springs; large tyres; demountable rims; streamline body design.

In every respect it compares favorably with many cars costing much more money.

And it is not only in purchase price that you save. The unusually light weight of the car—only 2160 pounds—makes it exceedingly economical in operation.

Yet it is surprisingly roomy, providing ample accommodations for five adults.

It is a real family car in every respect. And anyone in the family can drive it.

The soft, comfortable seat cushions are built over long coiled springs.

The electric control buttons are right on the steering column, where you do not have to lean forward to reach them.

To start the motor you merely press a foot button in the floor.

Anyone can operate the easy working clutch.

When you ride in this new Overland you will know this is the ideal combination of a thoroughly modern automobile at a very moderate price.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cool Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tyres 31" x 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Siphon cooling
Body, streamline with one-piece cow!
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
electric horn, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood cover; magnetic
speedometer; electric horn; combination
rear light and license bracket;
hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier
in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair
kit; jack and pump.

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How You Can Tell WHAT A DIAMOND IS WORTH

By Emil Freund
The Well-Known Gem Expert

GEMS have always been to man, whether savage or civilized, objects of the liveliest interest and attraction. Their sparkle and play of color, their untarnished beauty and durability, have ever made them the coveted ornaments alike of the cave-dweller and princes in their palaces. The most beautiful wreath of flowers scarcely survives the day it is worn; the most brilliant head-dress of feathers is soon sullied and torn, but the necklace or amulet of gems retains its brilliancy and freshness for generations. It is therefore not to be wondered at that precious stones have been prized so universally, not merely as the adjuncts of barbaric splendor, but as the most precious ornaments of refinement and civilization.

Gems really form a very small proportion of the earth's crust, being found in veins and fissures of the rocks, or developed as accidental crystals in very ancient strata. They are never found in masses, and comparatively few of those discovered are sufficiently pure and brilliant to be attractive. This is the reason why good gems retain their value permanently. Although fashion may occasionally dictate a special demand for certain varieties of stones, still the finer gems and really precious stones always command a ready sale at high prices.

Diamonds are always taken as the standard precious stone. There are many details concerning diamonds of surpassing interest, such as the different methods of securing the rough stones in ancient and modern times, the prejudice against Brazilian diamonds as compared with Indian stones, the objections to South African diamonds, based on a theory that they were not so good as the Brazilian stones, methods of cutting diamonds, etc.

But the most interesting question after all is that of the real intrinsic value of diamonds. This depends

An Expert Explains Ways of DETECTING FLAWS THAT LESSEN the VALUE and BEAUTY OF GEMS

upon various considerations.

Color is a primary consideration, the limpid diamonds commanding the highest prices, even twice as much as those which are tinted black, brown, yellow, steel-gray or impure bluish. Many of these are rejected as hardly worth the cutting. The best diamond is pure, faultless and transparent, that is, free from what jewelers term ashes, gray spots, rusty or knotty places, veins, fissures, scratches, feathers, flaws, sand, grain and yellow or blue spots.

Transparency may however be of various degrees, and the experts speak of three orders of transparency or clearness, as follows: Of the first water, diamonds that are absolutely transparent and faultless, commanding the highest price; of the second water, diamonds that while clear and limpid are marred by small dark spots, clouds or flaws; of the third water, those having a grey, brown, yellow, green, blue or blackish color, or which while clear show striking faults.

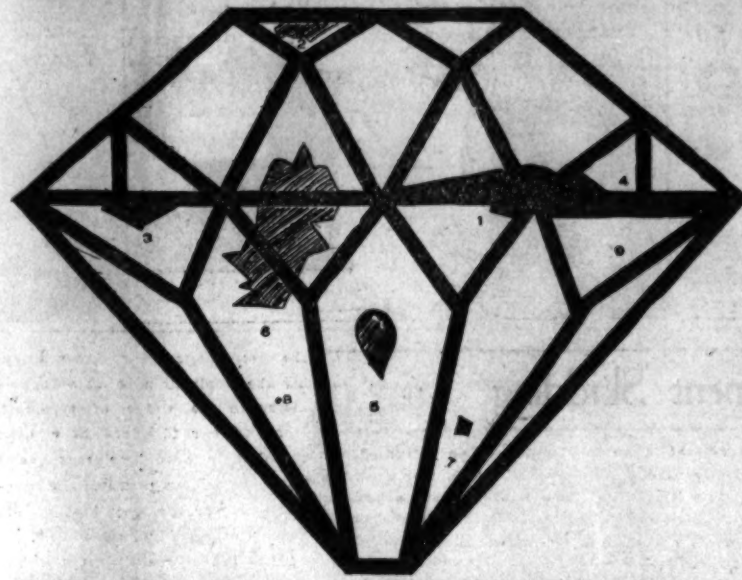
The expert breathes on a diamond to see if it loses its lustre, and so as to see any faults in it. The real diamond becomes clear much more rapidly than the false.

The cut of the diamond is of great importance. If it be cut perfectly and regularly its value is greatly enhanced. A brilliant weighing one carat is worth twice as much as a rough diamond of the same weight. Much depends upon the proportion of the height to the circumference, the due proportions of planes and facets, because the fire of the diamond is directly related to these points.

The properly cut diamond has fifty-eight facets, including the table and culet, thirty-two facets above the girdle and twenty-four facets below. The surface of the table should be forty per cent of the whole.

Perfect, colorless stones form only five per cent of all the diamonds produced. A diamond is considered perfect in formation when no flaw or imperfection can be detected under the ordinary "loop" or magnifying glass used by jewelers. The flaws usually found are carbon spots (where the carbon has not crystallized perfectly), feathers, bubbles, hairs, flaky formation, like that in a piece of ice when struck by a hammer. The absolutely perfect stone must be free from all of these defects and cut in the right proportions. The "clean" diamond is free from any flaws or inclusions, and is most difficult to find. Many of these flaws are so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, and really do not affect the brilliancy and beauty of the stone.

Among the imperfections for which the diamond-buyer should look are rough edges on the girdle, which will cast a shadow through the centre of the stone, causing great loss of brilliancy. In set stones



Outline Sketch of a Cut Diamond, Showing Proper Proportion of a Stone and Some of the More Common Imperfections.

- 1—Rough Edges on Girdle. 2—A Scratch. 3—Small Neck in Girdle.
- 4—Thick Edges Which Confuse the Stone's Color. 5—A "Feather", Caused by Faulty Crystallization. 6—A Fracture. 7—Carbon Spots Which Look Like Black Specks. 8—A Bubble Caused by Air Formation in Carbon. 9—Muddy or Cloudy Patches, Usually Found Along the Grain of the Stone.

they are often covered up by a prong of the setting, but the diamond is affected, nevertheless.

A scratch may be found on top of the stone. This is often caused by stones rubbing against each other. If it is not too deep it may be removed by polishing.

There may be a nick in the girdle, which is often covered by the setting. This defect is caused either by the brittleness of the stone, or the girdle having been cut too fine.

If the stone has thick edges they will cast shadows through the diamond which will confuse the color. If there is a feather in the stone,

it comes from faulty crystallization and cannot be removed. It may be only a small speck, or so large as to be visible to the naked eye. This flaw gives the diamond a hazy, lifeless appearance. Some feathers take the shape of white subtransparent lines in the body of the stone.

Fractures are usually found near the edge of the stone, and decrease the value greatly, as they deaden the brilliancy. They are caused either by a blow or carelessness in the setting.

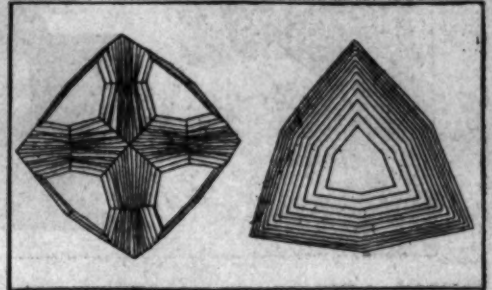
Black spots of carbon are usually found in the top or in the lower half of the stone. These spots often appear in pairs, and when visible to the naked eye, impair the value of the stone.

A bubble is caused by the imprisonment of air within the crystals of the diamond. Streaks are often gray or dark brown, and the bubbles show as small hollow specks in the body of the gem. Muddy or cloudy patches of color may be flat, sub-transparent blotches along the grain of a stone. If a diamond is off-color it may have any one of a number of different shades, ranging all the way from deep black to steel gray.

It is most important in buying a diamond to be sure that it is neither too deep nor too shallow. If it be too deep the "table" at the top of the stone will have a dead appearance, instead of showing as much color and light as the edge, where the diamond is cut thin to admit the light. You pay for extra weight, which not only does not add to but detracts from the brilliancy of the stone.

On the other hand, the shallow stone—which is technically known as a "fish eye"—has a glassy look. Some persons buy these because they look larger than they really are, but their lack of brilliancy is so much more conspicuous than mere size that a "fishy" stone is a bad bargain almost at any price. The purchase of a thick, "lumpy" stone is quite as bad, for you pay for extra weight, and have a stone with a dead centre shutting off the light.

A special style of cutting has been developed in America, but the brilliant cut here has 58 facets, the same as that cut abroad. The proportions are different. The so-called "Twentieth Century" cut is a comparatively new form of cutting brilliants. At first it was cut with eighty-eight facets, and instead



Diamonds Have Grains Just as Woods Do. These Drawings Show Two of the Grain Patterns That Are Frequently Found in Stones.

of having a "table" at the top it was carried to a low point in the centre. Later it was cut in eighty facets, the central ones being almost flat. Experts differ as to the value of this style of cutting, but it seems well adapted to shallow stones, the defects of which are concealed more or less by the more elaborate cut.

The "Rose" cut is used only for thin stones, often splinters from larger stones. It is usually circular, the front being covered with triangular facets, while the back is quite flat. The "Dutch Rose" has twenty-four facets; the "Brabant Rose," twenty-four, twelve or six facets; the "Rose Recoupee," thirty-six; the "Marquise" and "Pendoloue," twenty-four each; and the "Double Rose" has twenty-four above and twenty-four below, instead of the flat back. Briolettes are pear-shaped or oval stones, covered with triangular facets and are frequently drilled through the narrow end, so as to be worn as pendants.

The "Indian" cut is a clumsy form in which most stones from India reach Europe. The natives cut them in this way, so as to keep as much weight as possible, losing sight of the element of brilliancy. All have to be recut in order to have any desirability from the very different viewpoint of European or American taste.

Many fine imitation diamonds are now manufactured, but the expert never mistakes them for the real article. The layman may be deceived, but he may protect himself by means of these simple tests. The facets on a genuine diamond are seldom so regular as on a good imitation stone. A file cannot scratch a real diamond, but it marks the imitation at once. A sapphire is next in hardness to a diamond, and is even better to scratch the imitation than a file, but it does not harm the genuine. Put a diamond into a bowl of water and the stone will glitter brilliantly, but the imitation is dull at once. If you look through a diamond at a black dot on a piece of paper you will see one black spot clearly. If the dot looks blurred or multiplied the stone is probably not genuine.

Put one drop of water upon the face of a real diamond, touch it with the point of a pencil and the drop will remain globular, while the stone around is dry. If it be an imitation, the water spreads out as soon as touched.

Do not expect to get an absolutely perfect stone for any reasonable figure, for they are so rare as to command excessive prices. If you want a good stone, see to it that it is of good color and brilliancy and is well cut.

The real requirement of a diamond is that it make a proper effect, and the minute flaws which can be found only with a strong microscope are not worthy of consideration by the ordinary purchaser who wishes to have a good stone almost exclusively for decorative purposes.

If money is no object and you are willing to pay five hundred dollars or more per carat you may hope to secure an absolutely flawless stone, but for all usual purposes you are wasting half of the money expended.

DISEASE May Come Home with Your LAUNDRY

THERE seems to be no limit to the evils for which blame is laid at the doors of the laundries. They have long been held responsible for making our clothes wear out sooner than they should and for causing us no end of discomfort through their habit of sticking our linen full of pins and putting saw edges on our collars. And now science declares

that a great many laundries are spreading the germs of all sorts of infectious diseases with every package of "clean" clothing they send out.

A recent investigation of laundries in New York City, made under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, shows that in many of them the spread of disease is encouraged by careless methods

which permit the clean clothes to be contaminated by contact with the soiled.

As is well known, the modern laundry is almost as great a leveler of class distinctions as the grave. The collars of rich and poor go through the ordeal of soap and water side by side. Shirts off the backs of cleanly persons rub hems in the laundry's boilers and mangles with those of persons so unclean and unhealthy that their garments cannot help being full of germs.

In spite of the fact that the clothes of all sorts and conditions of persons are heaped together in huge network bags, there would be little danger of the spread of infection if the laundries exercised proper care. The clothes are first boiled and steamed at a temperature of 300 degrees, which is quite sufficient to kill all disease germs that may be present. And later on in the mangles they get a further sterilization at about the same temperature.

The trouble is that in many laundries there is no system of protecting the cleaned, sterilized clothing from the soiled, germ-laden garments which are constantly arriving. In a majority of the laundries visited clean clothes are manipulated in the same rooms with soiled ones, and often in close proximity. Frequently the same tables are used for receiving and

delivery. In France this matter has received much attention. Formerly the great washhouse boats were a feature of scenery along the Seine River in and near Paris. They were an ancient institution, dating from 1623, but in 1885 were so numerous that contamination of the river from them was feared, and they were prohibited.

In 1905 the French Government made rules for the country which included impermeable bags for reception at the house and transportation of the soiled linen, disinfection before handling by the workers, gowns for the workers like those in infectious hospitals, washing of hands and face, separation of receiving and delivery rooms, prohibition of eating in the sorting rooms and vaccination certificates for the employees.

Why You Are STRONGER WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY

JUST above the kidneys there are two small glands, each about as big as a pea, known as suprarenal capsules, or adrenal glands. They belong to that small group of glands in our bodies which have no ducts, and whose secretions, whatever they are, pass directly into the blood. These two little glands play an enormous part in the physiology of hate.

The secretion of these little glands is called adrenalin, and its secretion cannot be controlled by the will. When it is poured into the blood, the amount of sugar in the blood will rise in the course of a few minutes between 10 and 30 per cent.

A strong emotion, such as hate, causes an increased secretion of adrenalin in the glands, and simul-

taneously an increase of sugar in the blood, and this sudden accession of sugar supplies the muscles with a much-needed food. So that one of the effects of the secretion of adrenalin would be a direct benefit to a man in a rage wishing to exercise stern muscular effort involving fight, conflict or struggle.

It has been proved that the removal of the adrenal glands has a weakening effect on muscular power, and an injection of adrenalin has an invigorating effect, and not only does adrenalin bring out sugar from the liver stock to feed the muscles, but it also restores



Diagram Showing Where Adrenal Glands (AA) Are Located, One Above Each of the Kidneys (BB)

fatigued muscles—at least, temporarily.

Men in a state of hatred, therefore, are in the same condition as men who are putting out their utmost physical effort; they are in a condition, should they come across the object of their hate, to exert the maximum harm upon it.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

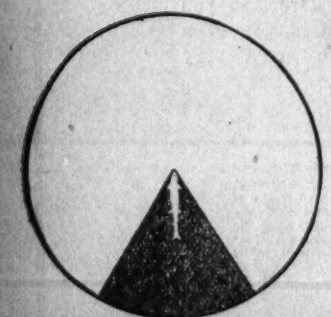
Where Trees Shed Tears.

ONE of the wonders of plant life is the weeping tree of the Canary Islands. It is of the laurel family, and rains down a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. This water is often collected at the foot of the tree and forms a kind of pond, from which the inhabitants of the neighborhood can supply themselves with a beverage that is absolutely fresh and pure. The water comes out of the tree through innumerable little pores situated at the margin of the leaves. It issues from the plant as vapor during the daytime, but in the evening, when the temperature is lower, a considerable quantity of it is exuded in the form of liquid.

Why So Many Die of Cancer.

NEARLY 60,000 men and women die in this country every year, not because they have cancer, but because they have delayed undergoing an operation until the cancer has become incurable. Cancer always begins as a purely local disease, involving a strictly limited area, which is accessible in about four-fifths of all cases. It practically always indicates its presence when still in its early, locally limited and permanently curable stage. This is why a lump in the breast, no matter how small or how painless, should receive immediate attention. A mole or wart which begins to grow, bleed or ulcerate is also a danger sign that ought to be heeded at once.

Perhaps This Is Why You DON'T CATCH MORE TROUT



What a Trout Sees.

The White Portion of the Circle Indicates the Horizontal Plane in Which Things Are Visible to a Trout; the Black Portion, the Zone Where Nothing Is Visible.

FISHING, like almost everything else, is fast being reduced to an exact science. Those who make a business of fishing catch more fish and those who make it a pastime have better sport by going about it scientifically. In fact, nowadays the true sportsman takes more pride in the way he catches his fish than he does in their size or number.

Scientific fishermen have lately been finding out some interesting things about the trout's eyes which help to explain why that fish is so hard to catch.

The trout's eyes are so placed that it has an extremely wide range of vision. The horizontal plane in which objects are plainly visible to a trout when looking in any given direction covers five-sixths of the circumference of a circle. The zone of invisibility, at the rear of

the trout and close to either side of its body, covers the segment represented by 60 degrees.

These facts show plainly what a delicate operation it is for a fisherman to approach a trout without being seen and frightening the fish away. On the other hand they show that, once the fisherman is within the zone of invisibility, he has a very wide range in which to cast his fly with reasonable certainty of its attracting the trout's attention.

Dr. J. C. Mottram, an English leader of the new school of scientific fishermen, has some revolutionary theories to advance regarding flies as bait. He breaks boldly away from the long accepted idea that the best bait is the exact imitation fly with its stiff opaque wings. In place of this he recom-

mends a sort of impressionistic effect, in which special stress is laid on the shape of the fly's body and the transparent appearance which is so hard to imitate. This effect of transparency, he thinks, can be best attained by leaving out the transparent parts altogether.

Another English fisherman, Fred G. Shaw, recommends using the two tops of one's fly-rod alternately. The reason for this is the split bamboo gets "tired" after being in continuous use for some time and gives better service if given a rest.

Two Very DANGEROUS LITTLE HABITS

THE practice of licking stamps and gummed envelope flaps, as well as that of sucking the end of the lead pencil, is very unsanitary indeed. As every one should know, the glue used on stamps and envelope flaps is made of refuse products, consisting of the bones and hoofs of animals which may or may not have been diseased. The stamps and envelopes themselves are made of all sorts of rags, which, in the course

of their transformation into paper, are handled by all sorts and conditions of people. We never know whether it is a clean or dirty pair of hands that has handled a stamp or envelope just before we purchase it.

There have even been cases of poisoning from the stamp-licking practice. Fortunately, they are rare, but it suffices to say that the ordinary sterilizing process in their making does not necessarily kill a form of germs that

are poisonous. The safest plan is to moisten the gummed surfaces on a small wet sponge and take no risks.

Children should be carefully warned about the indiscriminate sucking and chewing of pencils. This seems to be a habit of childhood that is hard to overcome. The lead in a pencil is poisonous, and so is the point, and the wood furnishes a convenient lodging place for all sorts of germs.



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1916

ST. XAVIER TRIMS PUBLIC SCHOOL

Latter, Short-Handed and Weak.
Quaff the Cup of Misery,
7 to 0

HANBURY SCORES VICTORY

Hands The Police a Beating
While S. F. C. Is Defeat-
ing Customs

By Domino Junior

St. Xavier welcomed Public School yesterday by turning up on the muddy field a team that their Secretary took a long time to pick up. It wasn't a weak team by any means, in fact it was an unusually strong one. They got out their last year's crack fullback, England, who with Oliveros put up as strong a defence as do Ollerdsen and Bism of the Reds.

The Public School on the other hand had hardly any team at all. First they have lost their dashing center, Cooke. He has gone up North, and they couldn't well spare him. Then Ollerdsen again had the misfortune to sprain his leg. It may be months before we see him on the battlefield again.

The ground was a mixture of mud, mud and turf, which when applied to the skin or the clothes, rendered the player indistinguishable.

The game for a mud bath was exciting enough, and the different slides and alps, flops, dips and bows served to create a good many new steps for the Fox Trot.

The Public School were defeated by 7 to nil. They started off with about four men, and gradually got some help, but all the game they played with nine men at the most. The inclemency of the weather was the cause for their team not turning out in full. White and Smith put up a defence as strong as the walls of Troy. Remedios in goal was excellent, and he wasn't afraid to dive into the mud at any time.

Garry, last year's goaler for St. Xavier, appeared twice the stick, and what he was given to do, he did. Elliot, Norrie and Baker were very active, and "a certain liveliness in the artillery" was their slogan.

Sterlingworth, Public School's center, is an interesting young man. He is nineteen years of age, weighs 140 pounds, is six feet nothing in height, parts his hair on the side, and has been known to wear spats. But despite all this, he is achieving for himself a good reputation in football, and he was certainly in the fray yesterday.

I have learned that St. Xavier intends to enter for the Skotowe Cup. This is a splendid idea, and doubtless they will gain good experience even if they happen to lose in the competition.

Hanbury Defeats Police Team

The Hanbury School and Police Reserves met on the Police Ground and the Hanbury boys won a very good match by 3 goals to 2. The school team turned out minus Quincey and Kabeitz, two of their best, while the Police were reinforced with Elie, Robertson, Watson and the evergreen Jack McKenzie who have all been assisting the first eleven this season. The game was played in a drizzling rain with a fairly strong wind blowing from the Maloe end of the ground.

The Hanbury team started with the wind and it was soon seen that they had the advantage, as the greasy surface allowed the lightweight schoolboys to run rings round the stalwart guardians of the peace. The school forwards showed splendid combination but did not shoot frequently enough, and it was quite apparent that they lacked all knowledge of first-time shots; time and again they were in good positions for scoring but they always lost their opportunity by wasting time in attempting to steady the ball.

Enamored on the left made some fine runs but spoiled them all with weak centers. McKenzie was always in the picture for the Police defence and sent the Hanbury forwards back time after time. In the first half the Police forwards never looked like accomplishing anything and they could never get past the fine defence of Turner and Wittack.

The first goal came from a scrum in front of the Police goal and the ball was eventually helped in by Olford from what looked like an off-side position. The next goal,

(Continued on Page 2)

Boy Scout Jottings For the Week

By Pathfinder

The local scouting community this week will lose another "old scout" who is leaving for home. Jolly old "Jim" Allan, the hard-working and popular Patrol Leader of the B. P. tribe of bygone days is off on Monday by the "Novara" for an extensive expedition "somewhere in France" or elsewhere. "Jim" was one of the very first and original B.P.s in the troop at its commencement some six years ago, and yesterday afternoon delighted his old pals and a host of new ones, by putting in an appearance on parade at B.P. Headquarters where Scoutmaster Lloyd and the officers and boys gave the departing scout a fine reception.

Don't think for a minute "Jim" rolled up with any good grace—in fact many hard threats and promises of courtmartial were needed before the wily Scotman would consent to turn up and face the music. But when they got him once round there, the proud and excited youngsters shouted themselves hoarse in his honor, and wished him long life, numerous Victoria Crosses and other little trifles thrown in. "Jim" is going to a land where with plenty of fighting and no shroffs and such like unpleasantnesses to worry a poor soul, he ought to get on well and happily.

This makes the 14th Scout from the local B. P. ranks to join the British Army.

Camping over Christmas and New Year was in full swing and from many a cheery fire the fragrant wood smoke curled lazily upwards in the clear air—as sizzling sausages and the simple life reigned supreme. We of the wilds—whose second home is to be found in the snow white tents nestled amid the pines in Shanghai's backwoods little envied the overfed fellows whose round of Christmas gaieties all but knocked out some of these nature-defying young ban-vivants.

Christmas is too truly a terrible strain on old and young alike, and one has to go into special training to survive with anything like flying colors. We lusty young fellows of the backwood breed wouldn't swap saveloys and smoked sausages for all your Christmas fare, your soup and snapdragons—Would we—eh! Boys.

Scoutmaster Reed of the 8th Troop was to have gone home by the "Novara" sailing tomorrow. His departure has however, been unavoidably postponed a week or two. Numerous friends and admirers of this popular officer who intended to go and see him off—please note.

The Chinese Scouts Association has approved the appointment of A.S.M. Pringle as Scoutmaster in command of the 8th Troop on the retirement of Scoutmaster Reed. This is an excellent choice, and we feel confident that with Mr. Pringle at the head of affairs and Mr. Jennings as A. S. M. (who has by the bye recently arrived from the front with all the latest Red Cross Service tips at his fingers ends) there is a big future in store for the sturdy fellows of Medhurst College—provided no cold weather intervenes.

China New Year should see big scouting activities with both the Foreign and Chinese Troops. The Chinese are trying hard to raise a representative troop to visit Nanking to take part in a big religious conference at that town to be held just previous to New Year—at which the scouts are invited to give demonstrations. Some fears are entertained that a really representative patrol or two may not be available for many good reasons, and the shortage of officers available at that time is likely to prove a big drawback. Still—if the Shanghai boys get up to Nanking—you can bet your bottom dollar they'll give the C.K.Y. of the Ming Tombs a hot old shaking up.

The B. P.'s too have a big trump card up their sleeves for this festive season, and their forthcoming New Year Camp is likely to beat all records. With the Camp at Jieshafield entirely "rebuilt" (to use a wonderfully suitable expression we fancy we have heard somewhere) and with hard cold stoves in all the large tents and the most complete and up-to-date improvements in every direction not

Ali Baba Pantomime Scores

Huge Lyceum Audience Rocks with Laughter



TISDALE

By Tisdale

About the conspiracy in the upper right hand corner, dear reader (or ought I to say—looker?) I am able to reveal but little, as just at the moment it is in progress, I was hurriedly

summoned to the office to investigate a mysterious explosion, and this interruption so annoyed me that I was upset for the balance of the evening and, as a result, failed to learn anything whatever concerning the ex-

plotion. This I think doubly demonstrates the futility of human effort. The other characters require no word from me, save perhaps the animal which is to be observed in all its native innocence in the upper left hand corner:

This animal probably is Don Marquis' Glicker. The Glicker, you know, he describes as follows:

The Glicker's built in such a way He has no clever tricks; While other creatures romp and play He merely stands and gawks.

Pretty Girls, Graceful Dancing, Good Singing and Plenty of Fun Are Features

First Division

Rees Fall To Show Up

The referee, Mr. W. J. Moyhing, had no alternative but to call the S. H. C. v. S. F. C. game off yesterday afternoon for the Rees failed to put in an appearance. It was gathered that seven of the latter players were in readiness and the remaining four were evidently under the impression that the slight drizzling rain which had prevailed throughout the morning would prevent any play taking place. This is a somewhat poor policy for a keen and enthusiastic footballer to pursue, besides the inconvenience to the other members of his side and also to the opposing team. In this instance the Shanghai Club were all there in a man and they were naturally keenly disappointed. For interest the League Table to date is appended.

Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
S. H. C.	3	1	1	1	2	1	8
S. F. C.	3	1	1	1	2	3	8
S. F. C.	2	0	0	2	1	2	2

(2 Points for a win; 1 for a draw.)

even the most timid materfamilias can have any objections to letting the "apple of her eye" sleep out under canvas, be the weather ever so inclement.

Truly—they've got things worked down to a fine point have the B.P.s, and "roughing it" is not the word. It is even said by some that they feed better—sleep better—and certainly flourish better than when at home—these all-devouring youngsters with the normal home appetite multiplied by six, under the influence of the nippy weather and the good hard work they undergo. Parents, friends, guardians, and all interested in the welfare of boys and the scout training are heartily welcome to the Camp.

Scoutmaster Boxer—the genial and hard working Scoutmaster of the 1st Hankow Troop—is going to visit Shanghai at China New Year and during that period will be attached to the 1st Shanghai Troop B. P. Scouts for training purposes, and will stay in camp. During the time he is here with his boys he hopes to see a good deal of the working of the Scout Movement among the Chinese. Officers of troops in the Chinese Association, please reserve something good to show our friend and brother Scout from Hankow when he comes

The Players

Ali Baba (A furniture dealer)
Mr. H. Langley
Abdullah (Captain of robbers)
Mr. Reg. Harris
Aswad (His Lieutenant)
Mr. A. J. Daniels
Amin (His Lieutenant)
Mr. V. A. Maunder
Cassim (Ali Baba's brother)
Mr. W. H. L. Warren
The Vaseir
Mr. P. D. Sullivan
Neddy
Mr. R. D. Murray
Ganem
Mrs. H. D. Rodger
The Princess
Mrs. L. A. Chill
Lavia (Maid to Princess)

Miss Bucklar
Cugla (Wife to Ali Baba)
Mr. J. H. Sherlock
Zuleika (Wife to Cassim)
Mr. M. Speedman
Dinax Zade (A kitchen maid)
Miss M. Wavell
Morgiana
Mrs. S. Serabrianikoff
Her Shadow, Miss M. Serabrianikoff
Thieves, Maids, Palace Retainers, Peasants, etc.

Mmea, D. Berthel and Cameron, Misses K. Allan, D. Brodie, C. Limby, C. McMurray, H. Miller, E. Pearson, V. Pearson, C. Shepherd and H. Van Cortlandt, and Messrs. F. L. Ball, L. M. Bell, R. A. Bell, N. C. Brodie, G. Grandison, H. E. Jones, N. L. Maxwell, J. B. McEachern, H. D. Rodger, G. C. Ross, C. J. Royall and C. O. Schafer.

Principal Dancers

Mrs. W. H. Parkin, Misses Muriel Clough, Doris Evans, Connie Limby, May Price, Marjorie Wavell and Mr. H. P. Souther.

Specialties by Misses H. Serabrianikoff, Winnie White, Alice Firth and Aithi Deeks; Toe Dancing by Miss Eileen French; Irish Jig by Misses Ida Bauld and Oriel French.

For two years—to be exact, since the winter of 1913-14—it has been a sort of shibboleth in Shanghai that no pantomime could be produced which would equal the famous "Dick Whittington," in which Miss Rhoda Miller, as "Dick," and Mrs. Poekitt, as "Alice," scored such a great success. However, the challenge was taken up, and, as a result, the hundreds who were fortunate enough to secure seats at the Lyceum Theater last night to witness the first presentation of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" were unanimously of the opinion that an

equal, or even greater, degree of success had been attained.

It was a very satisfied audience that had gathered together when the curtain rang up. Satisfied, because by the purchase of tickets of admission, and the securing—at any price they liked to pay—of copies of the program, candles, and souvenirs of the occasion from the bevy of charming white-clad damsels in attendance, they realized that a very considerable sum would be available to help in the provision of comforts for the wounded soldiers of the allies in the hospitals at Cairo and Malta, for which object the pantomime has been arranged.

But it was a still more satisfied audience who, at the close of the performance, vociferously demanded the appearance before the curtain of the talented company of amateur actors and actresses who, for the space of three hours, had continuously gratified their sense of humor, their desire for bright and sparkling music and song, and their love of the beautiful in the form of graceful, artistic costumes and a gorgeous and appropriate stage setting.

The pantomime is full of good things—music, mirth, and merriment. There are catchy songs galore, on hearing which one is immediately sure that they will form a fine aid to the morning ablutions, the period of the day when every man fancies himself a Caruso.

The girls are pretty (and they know it!); the men are handsome (and they don't know it!); the dresses are artistic and begin and leave off just as they should do; the dancing is excellent; the color schemes are aesthetically correct; the humor is irrepressible; and the mounting all that can be desired.

And what more could any reasonable people want?

The part of the principal girl was taken by Mrs. S. Serabrianikoff (formerly Miss Queenie Strachan, leading lady with the Dallas Musical Comedy Co.), as Morgiana, the devoted servant of Ali Baba. Her singing was delightful, and she was repeatedly encored.

Mrs. H. D. Rodger, who made a name for herself in "The Dairymaid" some two years ago, made an extremely

(Continued on Page 2)

MR. WHITAMORE ON VIKING WINS

Mr. I. Ezra, Riding The Tipster,
Finishes Second In The
Paper Hunt

MR. H. E. MORRIS THIRD

An 'Early' Squad of Four Led
By Mr. C. Burkill Dis-
qualified

By Johnnie Walker

Jupiter Pluvius was much in evidence at the seventh meet of the Paper Hunt Club, yesterday. A steady, soaking drizzle had fallen overnight and most of the morning, which tended to make the country of a spongy nature. It is a moot point which is the worse—hard, dry, dusty going, or drizzle and soft spongy.

The start was on the road side of Springfield and a field of about forty-five members turned out. There was plenty of mud and grief prophesied.

The paper led over two dry cuts which really would have been better left out, as the banks of both had got very rotten with the rain and made them bog jumping. The Master wisely ruled out the first jump, but the second caused many riders hastily to dismount.

Across the road and on to the high ground to the left, two excellent jumps were given, then the platform leading up to Tiefenbacher's Misery, which fine, honest jump was well negotiated. Swinging round the lagoon to the left, the platform at the Little Red Post Office was taken and then to the right over a dry cut, followed by a water jump which, if taken bank to bank, is very formidable, but was mostly crawled.

From here to the two platforms on the old French run-in and then sharp right over a new platform leading up towards the Via Media, where the trail went sharp left to Jim's Joy's platform. Two or three small jumps on the right of the line were succeeded by a run over the rut and furrow as far as the platform on Wiggly-Waggly Creek.

Hunt Gets Soaking

At this point the knowing ones got busy, for they knew that a very stiff water jump was the next obstacle, and here the hunt fairly bogged, it hardly a dry pair of legs remaining in the whole crowd. After this were two most excellent dry cuts, then a run along the path by the side of Pagoda Creek to the Singiao Bridge, where green paper was encountered.

Some of the hunt made a bit of a glory-hole of a small foot-bridge on the other side, but there was no need to buy grief here had the young fellows only used their heads. The Master having given the word: "Go!" a smart little run over the rut and furrow brought the hunt to Dead Cat Wade, which, owing to the wet weather, proved a very awkward spot and the Master, seeing the amount of riders performing ablutions, decided to take the hunt over the bridge.

A big cheer ensued here, which allowed the rear-guard to catch up and then away to that nice, honest wide known as Babacombe Ford. A long stretch of rut and furrow provided capital going to a new platform at the junction of Beaver Creek and one of its swift-flowing tributaries.

More rut and furrow and then the railway was crossed, paper leading in the direction of Mandarin's Bridge. Swinging left, the hunt came to a first-rate water jump which caused any amount of grief and refusals.

Conundrum for Members

After this, the trail lay left along a footpath by a plantation, this part of the hunt terminating in a check after a beautiful big dry cut. Paper was soon picked up and led over two capital water jumps to a place known as the B.M.H.

Members are here invited to enter a guessing competition and those giving the correct solution of these letters will receive either a coconut or a cigar. Paper led very close to the B.M.H., which the foxes had apparently tried and themselves as a bath, for here the trail led back over a very nice dry cut on to the

Football Charity Match

Volunteers v. Civilians

The above match, which promises to be the star engagement of the season, will be played on the Cricket Club's ground on Saturday, January 22. The local football association, with the co-operation of the league clubs, has made all arrangements and all expenses have been guaranteed. It has been decided to give the proceeds to the fund for blind soldiers and sailors. Admission to the ground will be by tickets, which will be on sale early this week and are the usual price—the nimble dollar.

The Volunteer team should be a strong one, what with Murray, Forshaw, Torrie Wilson, McEachern, Loonis and Lester, to mention only a few. The Civilian team will be able to draw from the Rees, Police and Club, and rumor has it that they might find one or two useful men in the Second Division of the league. With such collections of stars matched, the contest should be a rattling one and, though little incentive is necessary, more interest will be added by the medals which have been presented by a well-known local sportsman.

Considering the number of footballers past and present in Shanghai and the way in which they support the local war funds, it is up to the members of all sports clubs to come along and help the footballers when they make a special appeal.

Kiangwan Races

A Four-Day Meet

The International Recreation Club have arranged a big race program for the Chinese New Year meet on February 4, 5 and 7, with an off-day the following Saturday, the 12th. For the three main days, there will be eight races on each card and for the fourth day four events have already been fixed and more probably will be.

The Griffin's Plate of \$500 is the principal event of the opening day. On the Saturday there will be the Kiangwan Derby of \$1,500 and on Monday the Champion Sweepstakes of \$1,000 and a trial steeplechase of \$700.

railway embankment and so over a culvert, to avoid the R.M.E.

Sharp right, into the country again, over one small and one good-sized dry cut, to a small footbridge across Baffling Creek. It was the intention of the foxes to lay the platform, but the high tides had made this of a jellyfish nature, consequently scent was laid across the bridge.

A short run from here brought the field to an excellent water jump which has gained the name of the Sump Jump. The Chinese, expecting some amusement, had gathered here in large numbers and were well rewarded for their trouble. Statisticians compute that ninety per cent of the hunt took either a complete or partial bath at this spot. This jump is closely followed by the Pyramid water jump, which, if taken bank to bank, makes a big obstacle.

Leaders Held Up

Around by the Pyramids and across the Camera Obscura flats to a check which kept the leaders guessing until the luckless rearward came up. Then away, all together, down the Little Umbrella Tree line, through the Mulberries, on to the railway again.

The run home from here commenced in serious earnest. Swinging away right into the country, the hunt came to a very fine made up jump, full of water and about as big as Pona. Many young fellows here kissed Mother Earth.

A stretch of rut and furrow to the left was followed by a series of small dry cuts known as the No. 1 Sauvage Rolls and then a good run over the rut and furrow led up to the Zigzag extension, a very fine, honest water jump of the in-or-over nature. It was perhaps a little too much for the tired ponies, for here again statisticians say that only about ten per cent leapt it clean. The remainder of the mud-battered crowd either took another bath or went round.

Shortly after this the flags came in sight about half-a-mile away over the paddy fields, the last jump being the piece de resistance of the whole hunt. It was a very large jump, full of nice clean water—which latter nobody could object to—very big, honest, high to low and a splendid finishing jump for a dry hunt, but it was very evident that it was a little too big after the heavy going, for very few riders jumped it clean.

Many jumped in and dragged their ponies out on the other side, many took a bath and many more left their ponies and aeroplaned over. For a spectacular finish, to the amusement of foreigners and Chinese, this jump cannot be beaten. It is to be hoped that many hunts in this country will finish at this particular jump, the right to use which has taken the Club two years to acquire.

1 1/2 Mile Run

The run was about 1 1/2 miles and perhaps could with advantage have been made a little shorter, for the country seemed to get much worse after the foxes had started, but, on the whole, it was thoroughly enjoyed, because, after all, water is only wet and mud will brush off. A squad of four hard-bitten riders came in about fifteen minutes before the rest of the hunt, led by Mr. Chuck Hurkell, all of whom had to be taken off the card, owing to their having short-circuited and misadventured out two of the biggest water jumps.

The eventual winner was Mr. Whitmore and we congratulate Sir Everard Fraser on one of his sporting staff having gained his pink after a lapse of many years. Mr. Whitmore only got in by a length from the No. 1 Heavenly Twin, who once again proved to the world that he has a mortgage on second place. It is fully expected that he will get promotion before the end of the season.

The card read:

1. Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Viking.
2. Mr. L. Esra, The Tipster.
3. Mr. H. E. Morris, Ashfield.
4. Mr. A. J. P. Heard, Sir Lamerock.
5. Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mango Tree.
6. Mr. J. H. Teeddale, Settlement.

Golf

A new style of competition has originated among the war fund workers in Australia. It is called an auction handicap and the feature of it is that, besides the entrance fees, which, of course, go to the war fund in question, each entrant may contribute still further to the good cause by purchasing strokes additional to his ordinary handicap, no one, however, being entitled to obtain more than 3 extra strokes in this fashion.

Junior Club Competitions

The contest for the January medal of the Junior Golf Club will be played today.

The competition for the Overseas Aircraft Fund Cup was won by Mr. Tiffin with a score of 74.

During the remaining months of the season, special competitions will be run, the entrance fees going to British war funds. The first of these will begin today and extend to February 9. A prize will be presented by members of the club.

Ali Baba Pantomime Scores Big Success

(Continued from Page 1)

ly charming principal boy, as Ganem, the son of Ali Baba.

Mrs. L. A. Chilli filled her part most ably as the Princess, and her vocal numbers were all received most enthusiastically.

The Misses Bucklar and Wavel, who filled two of the more minor parts, both possess sweet and tuneful voices, as do all the little ladies of tender years who contributed no mean part of the evening's entertainment.

All Baba, in the person of Mr. H. Langley, looked a fine figure of a man. Small wonder then that, although he was obviously a married man, the beautiful Princess so readily fell a victim to his charms.

The part of Abdullah, the bold bad captain of the robber band, was ably conceived and carried out by Mr. R. Harris, whose flashing eyes created havoc in the bosoms of the damsels upon whom they were bent.

Abdullah's two lieutenants, Assad and Asim, played by Messrs. A. J. Daniels and V. A. Maunder, were worthy conductors of their chief, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. The terrific ferocity of the ponderous Assad places him in the front rank as an executive officer of a robber band.

Space does not permit lengthy mention of all the masculine members of the cast, but brief reference must be made to one or two. Mr. W. H. L. Warren was seen to advantage in the part of Cassim, and Mr. J. H. Sherlock, as Cogia, the wife of Ali Baba, was more than funny. One forgot, also, while listening to Mr. M. Speciman's mellifluous notes in the clever parody of "A little love, a little kiss," that he looked so exuberantly funny as the adipose and good-tempered spouse of the lachrymose Cassim.

Neddy is the sort of ass that the unfortunate Balaam, of Biblical fame, would have found useful on his journey to Jerusalem. It certainly has SOME hind-legs, and one wonders how Mr. R. D. Murray does it.

The dancing throughout was of a very high order, and the light and almost diaphanous garments worn lent themselves readily to the graceful motions and postures of the coryphees. One of the best numbers was a song by Ganem—"Lads in Khaki, Lads in Blue," supported by a dance by Mr. H. P. Souter (who will be remembered for his fine performance in "The Dairymaid") and a quartette of Mrs. Parkin's best pupils. The song is extremely catchy, and many of the audience when they left the theater were obviously under the impression that they were humming an exact rendition of the number which had caught their fancy.

Mention must also be made of the seven fairy-like little maidens, whom space does not permit to mention by name, who danced their way into the hearts of young and old alike.

The book, which is described as a Shanghai and Hongkew adaptation of the old, old story, has been written by Mr. W. H. L. Warren, a talented Shanghai playwright, and is full of local and topical allusions.

The entire production is under the direction of Mr. J. Emile Lemiere and in his able hands the cast of nearly fifty performers has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. His efforts have been ably seconded by Mrs. W. Mcintosh, who has assiduously coached the chorus, and Mrs. W. H. Parkin, who has most ably carried out her duties of *maitresse de ballet*, to say nothing of the other ladies and gentlemen connected with the management.

The Shanghai public, always generous where charities of whatever nature are concerned, will be gratified to learn that nearly the whole amount of the receipts will be available for the purpose for which the pantomime has been arranged. The A. D. C. have loaned the theater, scenery and properties free of charge, the performers have provided their own costumes, and many local companies and individuals have lent assistance in money or in kind.

There are very few empty seats available for tomorrow evening's performance, and those who have not yet bought tickets will do well to present themselves at Monday's at an early hour in the morning. Further performances are to be given on Wednesday at 9.15 and Saturday at 9.30 and 9.15, for which booking is already proceeding apace.

So, walk up, ladies and gentlemen of Shanghai! Put down your dollars, and while in this manner succoring the wounded, remember that in return you will be treated to one of the finest shows ever staged in this part of the world.

Basket Ball

A return game of basketball was played yesterday afternoon at the Nanyang College ground between the Y. M. C. A. Businessmen's Team and the Nanyang Five. The game was an exciting one. In the first half the Y. M. C. A. team was very lucky, scoring 9 to nil. Both sides scored more evenly in the second half. The result was seven to four in favor of the Y. M. C. A.

On Monday at 7.30 p.m. a game will be played between the U. S. Navy Team and the teachers of the Physical Institute. It promises to be the most exciting game ever played in Shanghai.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The January competitions of the above Association were held on the 5th and 6th inst. The conditions were: First 300 yds. and Second 600 yds., 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots at each range. The weather conditions were favorable and good light. There were about fifty competitors for both competitions.

The following are the results:

First Competition

"A" Class

*W. E. Bauer 45
J. G. Bell 44
A. M. Collico 43
J. P. Riggs 42

"B" Class

J. N. H. Gelsenhoff, 4-354838645-44
R. Bryant 42
H. Rodger 41
F. R. Newman 38
J. Tuxford 33
C. W. Glover 30
P. J. Keating 21
E. Otto retired

"C" Class

F. Bonichi 45-455554555-46
C. H. Rutherford, 4-545445454-45
L. Nellenman 44
B. S. Chapman 41
D. Hayes 40
T. J. Martin 34
A. Groves retired

"D" Class

E. Neumann 41
E. Strassman 36
C. Bedoni 34
L. Muller 33
F. H. Lowe 29

Second Competition

"A" Class

No competition.

"B" Class

J. N. H. Gelsenhoff 45
R. Bryant 40
T. Harada 39
H. Rodger 39
C. W. Glover 36
F. R. Newman 36
P. J. Keating 27
J. Tuxford 25

"C" Class

T. J. Martin 0-354545454-41
C. Rutherford 2-455555555-41
B. S. Chapman 30
L. Nellenman 39
D. Hayes 34

"D" Class

C. Bedoni 38
C. Thomson 37
F. Lowe 36
E. Neumann 34
E. Strassman retired
L. Muller retired

† Winner of spoon and third leg on Cup.

* Winner of spoon and second leg on Cup.

† Winner of spoon and first leg on Cup.

Baden-Powell Boy Scouts

General Troop Orders for the Week Ending January 15, 1910.

Tuesday, 11. Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. General Instruction.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.30 p.m.

Signalling practice at Headquarters 7.15 a.m.

Thursday, 13. Band practice at Headquarters 6.30 p.m.

Friday, 14. Signalling practice at Headquarters 7.15 a.m.

Saturday, 15. Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. End of Week.

Orderly Officer for the Week A.S.M. Macdonald.

Orderly Patrols for the Week "Otter and Stag."

Section Orders

Cathedral School—Parade at Cathedral School, Thursday 12. 5.30 p.m.

Public School—Wednesday 11. Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m.

Thursday, 12. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School—Monday, 10 and Thursday 13. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 14. Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

Notices:

Appointment.—S. M. Maltland (attached) will take over charge of the Cathedral School Section with effect from 13th inst.

Resignation.—The Scout Council note with regret the resignation of Acir, A.S.M., Hadley, owing to pressure of business, with effect from date.

Joined.—Recruit E. Turnbull having applied for membership is taken on the strength and posted to the Stag patrol, with effect from date.

PITZROY LLOYD, Scoutmaster.

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SAILOR NORTH WINS ASIATIC FLEET MEET

Galveston Athletes Score Most Points—Olongapo Marines Second

Manila, Dec. 29.—The Carnival track circuit was the scene of the big final track and field meet of the United States Asiatic Fleet yesterday, and a fair crowd of onlookers, mostly sailors, flocked to the spacious field. On the grandstand were seated many conspicuous members of the Army and Navy, headed by Major General Barry and Admiral Winterhalter with their staffs, and on one corner of the field was located the Navy brass band that kept things going gaily all the time.

The sailors from the U. S. S. Galveston won the meet by a very close margin, with the marines from the Olongapo station coming in a very close second. Yesterday's meet brought to the limelight of track and field sports new stars worth watching in the near future, chief among whom were Sailor North, of the Olongapo station, who was the highest point winner of the meet, and Clapp, from the Relief, who made a sterling show in the running high jump.

North won first place in the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard dash, and the broad jump, and was besides a member of the Olongapo relay team that won first place in the mile relay. Had it not been for North's mad race towards the tape when his team was five or six yards behind the Saratoga runners, they would have lost the race, but he caught and passed the Saratoga runner and it was easy money for the Olongapo last man.

When we saw Sailor Clapp yesterday afternoon in his track uniform pacing around the field we thought it was the shade of Des Jardien, for the marine athlete really had the appearance of the Chicago hurrier. He showed the fans that jumping to a height of 5 ft. 2 1/2 in. was nothing for him for he made but little effort to pass the bar at that height. Had they given him a chance to exhibit his jumping prowess he would have probably gone up much higher.

Should North and Clapp be here for the Carnival meet next February, it would be very good policy to let them compete with our local stars. They will surely give them a hard fight.

Following is a complete record of the meet:

TOTAL POINTS

Galveston 25
Olongapo Marines 25
Mohican 15
Saratoga 11
Cavite Marines 11
Helena 7
Flotilla 7
Relief 6
Wilmington 4
Monterey 2
Pompey 2

Results of the meet:

100 Yard Dash: 1st, North, Olongapo; 2nd, Smithson, Flotilla; 3rd, Ayers, Galveston. Time 10.3-5 seconds.

220 Yard Dash: 1st, North, Olongapo, and Stevens, Galveston, tied;

2nd, Walton, Helena. Time 22.5-5 seconds.

440 Yard Dash: 1st, Connely, Olongapo; 2nd, Bowman, Helena. Time 58 seconds.

One Mile Relay: 1st, Olongapo Marines; 2nd, Saratoga; 3rd, Mohican (disqualified). Time 3 minutes 57.4-10 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump: 1st, Ayers, Galveston; 2nd, Nelson, Mohican; 3rd, Lt. Donaldson, Helena. Distance 3 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Running High Jump: 1st, Clapp, Relief; 2nd, Ayers, Galveston; 3rd, Smithson, Flotilla. Height 5 ft. 2 1/2 inches.

Pole Vault: 1st, Walchler, Galveston; 2nd, De Long, Wilmington; 3rd, Smithson, Flotilla. Height 8 feet 5 inches.

Shot Put: 1st, Miller, Galveston; 2nd, Ruder, Galveston; 3rd, Roll, Pompey. Distance 38 feet 2 1/2 inches.

Tug-Of-War: 1st, Cavite Marines; 2nd, Galveston.

largely responsible for the Police defeat; he was ably supported by the rest of the defence and special mention should be made of young Smith, a little schoolboy who effectually smothered the six-footer he was marking. McKenna for the Police seems as clever as ever and gave a good exhibition, Elite and Watson being the pick of their forwards. The spectators were quite numerous for a second string match, and from their remarks, applause and particularly their laughter, it was quite evident that they had a good afternoon's sport.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. Customs R. C.

The Customs men had again to call in Sam Hardy to assist them in this match on the Widows Monument Ground and despite a brave showing they had again to admit defeat by 4 goals to 1. Just after Mr. Russell had whistled the commencement of hostilities, Ward, who was in readiness for the first eleven, came across and completed the ranks of the second Club string.

The Club were the first to attack and Hardwick soon gave them the lead

with a capital drive. The Customs carried the ball to the other end where Galvin and Nash were prominent but they could not beat Boyling when it came to the crucial moment.

The Club again returned to the attack and good work by Cheetham resulted in Jessiman scoring again and shortly afterwards the same player again put through and at half time the Club led by 3 to nil.

Upon resuming the Customs reduced the lead through Baker who essayed a long drive which left Boyling helpless but Shepherd-Graham made victory sure by again scoring for the Club and this was all the scoring.

For the winners, Boyling, Ward, Walters, Hardwick and Cheetham were most prominent and for the losers Bradley, Nash, Galvin and "Charlie" were the pick. It was a most enjoyable game pleasantly contested by 22 hard working players and incidentally it provided the Club with their first victory of the season. Mr. Russell gave every satisfaction as referee and the Bros. Nix officiated on the touch lines.

St. Xavier Trims Public School

(Continued from Page 1)

which also went to the School was a fine one. Klyha the right-winger put in a lovely center which Hayward met in perfect style; the Police goalie just stopped the shot and Hayward easily scored off the rebound. Half-time arrived with the Hanburyans deservedly leading by two clear goals.

Story of the Second Half

In the second half more was seen of the Police attack as Elite was drafted in from the defence, and with his and the wings assistance there was at least a little show from the Police forwards.

Throughout this half the Hanbury team was kept in its own quarters, but their forwards broke away at times and always looked dangerous on these bursts. From one of these runs, and after very pretty play from the insiders, Hayward scored with a rippling shot.

With the score three to none in favor of the school it looked all over with the Police, but the presence of Elite on the right wing and a remarkable slacking off in Wittack's play led to some sharp attacks which eventually ended in Elite scoring. Play then went to the other end of the field and Haas put in a glorious daisy-cutter which was unfortunately diverted by one of his own side. The Police then carried on the attack and Watson scored with a fine header; time arrived with the Police still pressing, and thus the School ran out victors.

For the School, Turner at back played a brilliant game, and was

THE TWO BANKS

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